Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
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jan6:65.

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apr. 8, 1864—zz.

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April, 1861—tf.

Poetry.

WHY DON'T YOU TAKE A PAPER?

He was a model husband,
So generous and kind,
One like good natured Alfred Gray
'Mongst men 'twas hard to find.
He had a household, hale and strong,
But dim was wisdom's taper;
Because the evening glided by
Without the weekly paper.

But woman's eye is quick to see,
And Mrs. Gray was shrewd;
And though he was a quiet man,
Yet sometimes she was rude;
And when they went, last Friday night,
To call on Mrs. Draper,
She said her husband was a goose,
And doesn't take a paper.

Good natured Alfred when accused
Of this before them all,
Looked calmly round and softly said,
My income is too small;
I always wear a bonnet less,
Said gentle Mrs. Draper,
Throughout the year to give my dear
His 'Democratic' paper.

How would we know produce was up,
Or shoes and dry goods down,
The name of our new President,
And where his native town,
Nor would we know young Andrew Brown,
Had wed the Miss Layper,
With ninety thousand, all in cash,
If 'twas not for the paper.

This have I done said Mrs. Gray,
For bonnetless am I—
I wear a hood of dingy silk,
Yet nothing have laid by.
My Alfred says 'tis very well
For every idle gaper,
Who has the cash and time to waste,
To buy and read the paper.

My Jane is twenty-six to-day,
And yet she don't get married;
Economy has been our rule,
Yet still at home she's tarried;
And Alfred has three dollars now
Saved up to buy a scraper;
I wish that he would change his mind
And take a weekly paper.

The question was then put to vote
To know which was most meet,
Get something new to clear the mind
Or shoes upon the feet;
The good wives clapped their hands with joy,
The children cut a caper,
The vote at once were twelve to one,
And so he took the paper.

There is an edifice up town,
In upper-tendom street,
There's Alfred Gray, Esq's home,
The rich and poor to greet,
He rose quite soon from obscure life,
Soon left its murky vapor,
For affluence and usefulness
Because he took the paper.

Dear reader, in fretful home,
If you from day to day
Are hobbling awkwardly along,
As once did Alfred Gray:
If trials hard you have to bear,
Although you bear them meekly,
If you'd out-live them and be rich,
Why don't you take a weekly?

QUIET WILLIE.

Select Story.

TALK ABOUT MARRIAGE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Two maidens, in youthful bloom and beauty, sat earnestly talking. Their thoughts were reaching away into the future; their theme was marriage.

"I like him well enough," said one of them, but—'

She paused, the objection unspoken.

'What is the impediment, Alice?'

'His income is to small.'

'What is it?'

'Eight hundred dollars a year.'

'You might live on that.'

'Live! Bah! What kind of living?

'Not precisely in style, I will admit'

'Nor scarcely in plebeian, Fanny. Eight hundred dollars! Why father pays six hundred dollars rent, and I'm sure our style of living is plain enough. Eight hundred! Oh, no, I like Harry better than any young man I have met. I could love him, no doubt. But he can't support a wife in any decent kind of style.'

'Did your father and mother begin their marriage life on a larger income than Harry Pleasants now receives? Mine did not, as I have often heard them relate.'

'Father and mother! Oh, according to story, Job's famous turkey was scarcely poorer than they were in the beginning. Mother did all her own work, even to washing and ironing, I believe. Father's income was not over three or four hundred dollars a year.'

'And they were happy together, I am quite sure.'

'No doubt. In fact, I've heard mother say that the first hard struggling years of their life, were among the happiest she had known. But that dosen't signify for me. That is no reason why her daughter should elect to go into the kitchen, and spend her years in washing, ironing and cooking. If a man isn't able to support a wife genteelly, and in the style to which she has been accustomed, let him marry some Irish Cook, sewing girl, or washerwoman, who will manage his household with the needed economy. Young men who can't earn more than eight hundred or a thousand dollars a year should not look into our circles for wives.'

'I don't like to hear you talk in this way, Alice,' said her companion. 'We are not superior beings, but only the equals of the men.'

'Did I say we were superior?'

'One might infer from your language that you thought so.'

'I don't see how the inference can fairly be drawn.'

'Our circles for wives, you said just now.'

'Yes.'

'What do you mean by it?'

'A circle of intelligence, refinement, taste and cultivation,' said Alice.

You don't say wealth.'

'No. My father, though living in good style, is not rich. I have heard him say, more than once, that we were living up to our income.'

'Then we have our own sweet selves with which to endow our husbands. No houses or lands; no stocks from which to draw an income; nothing substantial on which to claim the right of being supported in costly idleness. We must be rich indeed as to personal attractions.'

'We are educated and accomplished, and—and—

Alice was a little bewildered in thought, and did not finish the sentence.

'Not better educated, or accomplished, as girls, than are most of our young men, who as clerks, earn only $700 to $1,000 a year. In this regard they are simply their equals. But, it strikes me, that in another view of the case, we cannot even claim an equality. They are our superiors.'

'Not by any means,' replied Alice.

'We shall see. Here is Harry Pleasant, for instance. What is his income?' I think you mentioned the sum just now.'

'Eight hundred dollars a year.'

'That is the interest on—how much?'—let me see—about twelve thousand dollars. To be equal as a match for Harry, then, you should be worth $12,000.'

'How you talk, Fanny!'

'To the point, don't I? If we are not superior to the young men who visit us, superior is simply virtue to our sex, then our only claim to be handsomely supported in idle self indulgence, must be in the fact that we endow our husbands with sufficient worldly goods to warrant the condition.'

'Your are ingenious!

'No, matter of fact. What have you to say against my position, Alice? Are we better than young men of equal intelligence and education.

'No, I cannot say that we are.'

'If we marry, we must look upon these for husbands. Rich men as a general thing select their wives from rich men's daughters. Our chances in that direction are not very encouraging' Yours has no dowry for his child, nor has mine. Their families are large and expensive, and little or nothing of the year's income is left at the year's end. The best they can do for us is to give us homes; and I feel that it is not much to our credit that we are content to lean on our fathers, already stooping under the burden of years, care and toil, instead of supporting ourselves. The thought has troubled me not a little."

A sober hue came over the face of Alice, as she sat looking into the face of her friend. She did not reply, and Fannie went on.

'There is wrong in this. On what ground of reason are we to exempt the common lot of useful work? We expect to become wives and mothers. Is this our preparation? Can you make a loaf of sweet, light bread?'

'No.'

'Nor can I!'

'Or roast a sirloin?'

'No.'

'Or broil a steak? Just think of it, Alice! We can manage a little useless embroidery, or fancy knitting; can sing and play, dance and chatter, but as to real and substantial things of life, we are ignorant and helpless. And with all this, forsooth, we cannot think of letting ourselves down to the level and condition of virtuous, intelligent young men who in daily useful work, are earning a fair independence. We are so superior that we must have husbands able to support us in luxurious idleness, or we will have none! We are willing to pass the man to whom love would unite us in the tenderest bonds, because his income is small, and marry for position one from whom the soul turns with instinctive aversion. Can we wonder that so many are unhappy?'

'But eight hundred dollars, Fanny! How is it possible for a married couple to live in any decent style, in this city, on eight hundred dollars a year?'

'They may live in a very comfortable style, if the wife is willing to perform her part.'

'What do you mean by her part, Fanny.'

'We will take it for granted that she is no better than her husband. That having brought him no fortune beyond her dear [illegible]

'Well?'

'He has to work through all the day.'

'Well?'

'Under what equitable rule is she exempt?'

'None. She must do her part, of course, if there is anything to do it with. She must keep his house, if he can afford a house. But if he only has eight hundred dollars a year. Why rent alone would consume half or more than half of that. There would be no house keeping in that case. They must board.'

'And the wife sit in idleness all the day long.'

'She would havs nothing to do.'

'Could she not teach? or by aid of a sewing machine earn a few dollars every week; or engage in some other useful work that would yield an income, and so do her part?'

'Yes, she might do something of the kind—but if marriage is to make 'workies' of us, it were better to remain single.'

'And live in unwomanly dependence on our parents and relatives. No, Alice; there is a false sentiment prevailing on this subject, and as I think and talk, I see it more clearly. Our parents have been weak in their love for us, and society, as constituted has given wrong estimates of things. We should have been required to do useful work in the household, from the beginning, and should have taught that idleness and self indulgence were indiscreditable. Our brothers are put to trades and professions, and made to comprehend, from the beginning, that industry is honorable, and that the way of useful work is the way by which the world's brightest places are to be reached.

But we are raised daintily and uselessly and so fitted for our duties as wives and mothers. Our pride and self esteem are fostered; and we come to think of ourselves as future queens, who are to be ministered to in all things, instead of being a ministrant, in loving forgetfulness. No wonder that an anti-marriage sentiment is beginning to prevail among young men of moderate incomes, in all our large cities. The fault is in us, Alice. The sin lies at our door. We demand too much in this copartnership. We are not willing to do our share of work; our hasbands must bear all the burden.'

Alice sighed heavily.

Her friend continued: 'I have read somewhere that the delight of Heaven is the delight of being useful. And it seems to me, as I dwell upon the thought, that the nearest approach to heavenly delight here, must be in that state into which a wife comes when she stands by her husband's side, and out of love for him, removes one burden and another from his shoulders, and so lighten his work, that smiles take the place of weariness and the shadows of care. If he be rich, she can hardly have so great a privilege; but if they are alike poor, and know how to moderate their desires, their homes may become an image of Paradise. Eight hundred dollars? Alice if you were really fitted to become Harry's wife, you might live with him, doing your part, happier than a queen.'

'That is, I must take in work, and earn money, if we board; or—but housekeeping is out of the question.'

'No, it should never be out of the question in marriage, I think.'

'But house rent alone would take half of our income.'

'That does not follow.'

'It does for any house I would consent to live in.'

So pride is stronger than love. But pride has its wages as well as love; and the one is bitter while the other is sweet. It is this pride of appearances, this living for the eyes of other people, who do not care a penny for us, that is marring the fair fabric of our social life. Fine houses, fine dresses, parties and shows, costly luxuries of all kinds, are consuming domestic happiness, and burdening fathers and husbands in all grades of society with embarrassment and wretchedness. Alice, we must be wiser in our generation.'

'That is, coop ourselves up in two or three little rooms, with our eight hundred dollar a year husbands, and do our cooking and housework. Is it that, my pretty one?'

'Alice? you do not deserve a good man. You are not worthy to wed Harry Pleasants, and I trust you will pass him by, should he be weak enough to offer you his hand. He can't afford to marry a girl of your expectations; he must content himself with one who, like himself, regards life as real, life as earnest; and the way of use and duty, the way to true honor and true highest happiness.

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL GRANT IN CANADA.

What People Think and Say of Him.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing on board the steamer *Europa*, which conveyed General Grant and his party from Quebec to Montreal, relates the following interesting incidents:—

THE DEPARTURE FROM QUEBEC.

When the tourists at Quebec learned that General Grant was to go up the river by boat, there was a rush for tickets. Every stateroom and berth was speedily engaged. There is a crowd on board, and the steward is transforming the saloon tables into bedsteads. The passengers have improved the occasion to stare *ad libitum* at the Lieutenant-General. Many have been introduced; many have introduced themselves. His uniform courtesy to all is the theme of remark. His departure from Quebec was marked by the same enthusiasm which greeted him on his arrival. The wharf was packed with people, who cheered vociferously.

GRANT SMOKES A CIGAR WITH ADMIRAL HOPE.

Among those who called upon him was Sir James Hope, Admiral, commanding her Majesty's navy in America. He drove up to the hotel this forenoon with three of the officers of his fleet in full official dress. A second carriage contained his valet and boxes enough to freight one of Adams and Co's express wagons. The contrast between the two men was very great. The Admiral is taller than General Grant and older by fifteen or twenty years, with iron-grey hair, white whiskers trimly brushed, a grey eye, florid face, quick and vigorous in his actions, and a good natured countenance. General Grant is so well known that I need not give a description of his personal appearance. Sir James found a plain man in plain clothes. The admiral and his officers were gorgeous in gold lace, bright buttons, crimson sashes, chapeaus, nodding plumes, epaulets and stars. After the call the Admiral sat down with General Grant and enjoyed a cigar. He gave free expression to his admiration of General Grant. He said he was surprised to see a man so unostentatious. "He is not at all like our officers," he said. The Admiral laid aside his coat, chapeau and plumes, and appeared in naval undress of white pants, blue coat, and plain cap.

CANADIAN OPINION OF GENERAL GRANT.

As stated in a previous letter, I am here, not to speak of General Grant's movements, but simply to hear what the people will say of him. It is interesting to hear the comy ments. There is a large, stout, white-haired man, dressed in Canada grey, accompanied by his wife and daughter on a trip.

"I intended to spend another day in Quebec," said he, "but when I found General Grant was going up the river, I thought I would go in the same boat, and so secured tickets. My wife feels bad not to see Montmorenci, but then she can see General Grant."

"How does he impress you?" I asked.

"Oh, he is a gentleman. He is a plain man, and the more I see of him the better I like him. He is not stuck up at all, but wears his honors quietly," was the reply.

On the sofa opposite to me is a young snob, dressed in a grey roundabout. He has red whiskers of the shoe-brush pattern, and is quizzing the General through his eye glasses.

"Aw, I don't see anything remarkable about him," he says to a fellow of the same breed who sits beside him.

If the subject of their remarks was exceedingly dignified and wore full military dress, with epauletts, stars, gold lace, and gilt buttons, if he looked haughtily upon everybody present, if he was proud enough not to see any one who was not presented with formality and dignity, doubtless these fellows would see something remarkable in him. They have not sense enough to know that his unostentatious manners, his urbane treatment of all who approach him, is so very remarkable that the people recognize it at once.

I stood upon the guard when the boat left the wharf at Quebec and listened to the crowd:—

"He's a brick," said one.

"That is the man who licked the Rebels," said another who stood by his side.

"I had a brother who fit under him," said a third.

While walking around the citadel I fell into conversation with the soldier who conducted our party. He belongs to the Rifles. "I had a brother who was under Grant," said he. "He was wounded in front of Petersburg and has got his discharge."

"What does he say of General Grant?" I asked.

"Oh, he says he is a bully boy."

Then he began to talk about the fortifications.

"These are no good. I reckon your guns, which you have got, would knock these walls to pieces mighty quick." Then looking across the river he pointed out the place where the new fortifications are to be erected at Point Levi, and said, "What good will they do when completed? They may keep a vessel from coming up the river, but if we had war with you, Grant would come up from Maine and take us on the land side."

There was more practical wisdom in what he said than in the whole Board of Admiralty, or whatever board of the Home Government sat upon the Canadian defense question. Canada can't be defended any more than the Confederacy could be defended. Are the English lords and admirals bats that they don't see it?

I have some important information on that and kindred points which I must preserve for another letter. But we are approaching Montreal, the bitterest secession place in Canada. It will be interesting to watch the reception accorded to General Grant by the people of that city.

BRITISH FREE TRADE.—Lord Goderich, in a debate in the British Parliament, hit the nail on the head exactly when he uttered the following words:

"Other nations know, as well as the noble Lord opposite and those who acted with him, that what we meant by free trade, was nothing more nor less than, by means of the great advantages we enjoyed, to get at the monopoly of all their markets for our manufactures, and to prevent them, one and all, from ever becoming manufacturing nations."

Free trade, as understood in England, means nothing more nor less than all the trade, in other words, monopoly, just as Lord Goderich said.

MR. NASBY LAYS DOWN A PROGRAMME FOR THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

SAINT'S-REST, (which is in the Stait uv Noo Gersy,) *Joon 12th*, 1865.

These is the dark days of Dimocrisy. The misforchoons that befell our armies in front uv Richmond, the fall uv our kappytyle, follered by the surrender of our armies to Grant and Sherman, hez hurt us. Our leeders are either pinin in loathsum dunguns, inkerseratid by the heavin-defyin, man-destroyin, tyranikle edix uv our late lamented President, or air barskin in the free are uv Italy and Kanady. We hev no way uv keeping our voters together. Opposin the war wont do no good, fer before the next eleckshun the heft uv our voters will hev diskivered that the war is over. The feer uv drafts may be suthin in sum parts uv Pennsylvany and Suthren Illinoy, fer sum time yit; but that can't be dependid on.

But we hev won resourse fer a Ishoo—ther will alluz be a Dimocrisy, so long ez ther's a nigger.

Ther is a uncompromisin dislike to the nigger in the mind uv a ginooine Dimocrat. The Spanish bull fighter, when he wants to inflame the bull to extra cavortin, waves a red flag afore him. When you desire a Dimicrat to froth at the mouth, you will find a black face will answer the purpus. Ther4 the nigger is, to-day, our best and only holt. Let us use him.

For the guidance ov the faithful, I shell lay down a few plain rools to be observed, in order to make the most uv the cappytle we hev:—

1. Allus assert that the nigger will never be able to tak care uv hisself, but will allus be a public burden. He may, possibly, give us the lie by going to work. In sich a emergency, the duty uv every Dimocrat is plane. He must not be allowed to work. Assosiations must be organized, pledged to neither give him employment, to work with him, to work for enny one who will give hin work, or patronize enny who duz. (I would sejest that sich uv us ez hez bin foretunit enuff 2 get credit, pay a trifle on account, so ez to maik our patronidge worth suthin.) This course rigidly and persistently follered up, wood drive the best uv em to stealin, and the balance to the poor houses, proovin wot we hev allus claimed, that they ar a idul and vishus race. Think, my brethren, wot a inspirin effeck our poor housis and jails full of niggers wood hev onto the people. My sole expans ez I contemplait the delightful vishun.

2. Likewise assert that the nigger will come North, and taik all the good places, throwin all our skilled mechaniks out uv work by underbidden uv em. This might be open to objecshuns, to wit: It crosses slitely Rool the 1, and men mite say, ef there's jist enuff labor fer wat's here, why not perhibit furriners from coming? I anser: Its the biznis uv the voter to reconsile the contradikshun—he may beleeve either or both. Ez to the sekund objecshun, wher is the Dimocrat who coodn't be underbid, and stan it even to starvashun, if the underbidden wuz dun by a man uv the proud Kaukashun race? and wher is the Dimocrat so lost to manhood ez to drink blud, ef the same underbidden is dud by the nigger? The starvin for work ain't the question, it's the color uv the cause uv the starvashun that maiks the diffrens.

Nigger equality may be workt agin 2 advantage. All men, without distinckshun uv secks, air fond of flatrin theirselves that somebody's lower down in the skale uv humanity than they is. Ef twan't fer niggers, what wood the Dimocrisy do for somebody to look down upon? Its also shoor to enlist wun stile uv wimmen on our side.

In times gone by I've notist gushin virgins uv 45, full 16 hands high, and tuff ez wire, hold'n aloft banners onto which wuz inscribed "Save us from Nigger Equality." Yoo see it soothed em 2 hev a chance uv advertism, 1st, That they wuz frale, helplis critters, and 2d, That anshent and tuff ez they wuz, some one wuz still goin for em.

Ef there aint no niggers, Sentrel Committis must furnish em. A half dozen will do fer a ordinary county, ef theyr hustled along with energy. Ef they won't steel, the Sentrel Committis must do it themselfs. Show your niggers in a township in the mornin, and the same nite rob the clothes lines and hen roosts. Ever willin 2 sacrifice myself for the cause, I volunteer to do this last kuty in six populous counties.

These ijees, if follered, will, no doubt, keep us together until our enemies split, when we will reap the reword uv our constancy and fidelity. May the Lord hasten the day.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Lait Paster uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensashun.

OUR CENSUS.

The State Census now being taken shows that the rural districts of our State have rather lost than gained population since 1860. There may be local exceptions; but we presume there is no longer a doubt that the general fact is as we have stated. We note attempts to impeach there on the accuracy of the Census, they seem to us unfoun ded. At our late Presidential Election, when the vote was very heavy, the Agricultural Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Clinton, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Livingston, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Seneca, Warren, Wayne, and Wyoming gave each a smaller vote than at the less excited election of 1860. Deduct the increase in the cities and large villages (Syracuse, Auburn, Binghamton, Owego, Ithaca, Morrisania, Flushing, &c.) and we presume three-fourths of the Counties in the State would show a like falling off.

The causes are not far to seek. The rural districts sent the flower of their youth to the war while the cities eked out their quotas in larger measure from the ever in-flowing tide of immigration. Some of the Counties drafted once or twice, which sent quite a string of the more malignant Copperheads at full speed into Canada, whence they had not returned when the Census was taken. (They are all disfranchised by their disloyalty or cowardice, and must be spotted at the polls next Fall.) We judge that the migration hence to the Western States has been less than formerly; but there is a steady relative gain of urban over rural population which we observe with regret. Our youth prefer to swelter on pavements rather than enjoy the scope and freedom of the pure, free country air. They forsake their fathers, farms to pull teeth or measure tape or chop logic in some fetid city. We must try to teach them better.

Nay: we must ennoble and dignify Agriculture by making it the intellectual, liberal pursuit it might and should be. Now the pettiness of its processes disgust and repel; it seems to most boys to be mere coarse, rude, mindless drudgery. It can be quite other than this, and in time it shall be. More of this hereafter.—*N. Y. Tribune*

Twenty thousand Poles, it is said, are coming to the United States. The Poles are an agricultural people, and to the Southern State, they would be a valuable acquisition at this time.

A STARTLING SCENE IN CHURCH.

There were many thrilling scenes in the New England churches during the Revolutionary War. The following one occurred in Sharon, Conn., under the ministry of Rev. Cotton Mather Smith. It is found in Headley's "Chaplains of the Revolution."

Mr. Smith one Sunday took for his text a part of Isaiah xxi. 11. 12:—"Watchman what of the night?" The watchman said. "The morning cometh." The question in the first part of this passage had been the daily, almost the hourly inquiry for nearly a month, of every one of that congregation, and hence its appropriateness was keenly felt, by the startling announcement, "The morning cometh," took them by surprise; and they could not at first comprehend its significance, or how it could be adapted to the present prospect. Had he heard any good news? What had happened that he could say so confidently, "The morning cometh?" No, he had nothing new to tell them, only to proclaim over again his unshaken confidence in God's promises. He did not attempt to conceal or lesson the calamities that had befallen the country, nor deny that a fearful crisis was at hand. He acknowledged that to human appearance "clouds and darkness were round about God's throne;" but said that the eye of faith could pierce the gloom. The throne was there, though wrapped in impenetrable darkness. In all the disasters that had successively overwhelmed them, he traced the hand of God, and declared that to his mind, they clearly indicated some striking interposition of Divine Providence about to take place in their behalf. Man's extremity had come, and now was the time for him to make bare "his arm for the deliverance of the people."

Prophet-like, kindling with the vision on which the eyes of his his faith rested, he boldly dropped the general subject of God's faithfulness, and told his astonished hearers that he believed they were on the point of hearing extraordinary news of victory to our arms. He would not wait, for an indefinite future to prove his faith to be well founded—he was willing to bring it to the test of the present. They might judge whether he was right or wrong, for, said he, "The morning cometh." I see its beams already gilding the mountain tops, and you shall soon behold its brightness bursting over the land."

One cannot imagine the effect of such a time of doubts and suspense. He ceased, and as he closed the Bible and exclaimed "Amen so let it be," a silence profound and death-like rested on the audience; each one seemed to feel as if an invisible presence was there, and some weighty announcement was just at hand.

Suddenly the deep hush was broken by the distant clatter of a horse's hoof along the road. The sharp and rapid strokes told of swift riding and of urgent haste. They knew at once what it meant. For days and weeks their eyes had strained up the streets that led northward, to catch sight of the messenger of good or evil tidings that was hourly expected. He had come at last and as nearer, clearer, rang the sound of that wild gallop on the listening ear, each looked in mute and earnest inquiry into his neighbor's face. Right on through the place, straight for the meeting house hasted the swift rider, and drawing rein at the door, leaped from the saddle, and leaving his foam-covered steed unattended, strode into the main aisle. On the deep silence that filled the building like a sensible presence, his armed heel rung like the blows of a hammer. As he passed along a sudden paleness spread over the crowd of faces turned with a painful eagerness toward him. But looking neither to the right hand nor left, the dread messenger passed on, and, mounting the pulpit stairs handed the pastor a letter.

Notwithstanding the good man's faith, his hand trembled and an ashy hue overspread his face as he reached out to receive it. "Burgoyne has surrendered," were the first words that met his eye. He staggerred under them as under a blow. The next moment a radiance like that of the morning broke over his countenance, and he burst into tears. Rising to read the incredible tidings, such a tide of emotion flooded his heart that he could scarcely utter them aloud. The audience sat for a moment overwhelmed and stupefied, then, as their pastor folded his hands and turned his eyes to heaven in thankful prayer impelled by a simultaneous movement they fell like one man upon their knees and wept aloud. Sobs, sighs, and fervently uttered "Amens" were heard on every side, attesting the depth of their gratitude and ecstacy of their joy. "The morning" had come; bright and glorious, and its radiance filled all the house.

GO FISHING.

It was a very sensible piece of advice that the philosopher of the *Tribune* gave to Barnum, when asked whether he should continue his business and rebuild the Museum—"Take the rest of your life easy," said Greely; "go fishing. I've been wanting to go fishing for the last thirty years, and have not had a chance yet." The advice is none the less sensible that Barnum didn't act upon it. When men have been long in business and acquired a competent fortune—and we mean by competent, a fortune sufficient, if well invested, to return a revenue sufficient to support its owner comfortably—he also acquires certain habits that he finds it difficult to throw off. Very few men retire from active life in the possession of the faculties of enjoyment. They postpone the day; they want to amass a few more thousands; they want to figure as largely as their neighbors in the income list; and so old age, decrepitude, and infirmities are upon them before they retire from business. Then, instead of enjoying life and fortune, their time is employed in postponing the visit of that stern messenger who knocks with equal force at the door of the rich man's palace and the poor man's cottage. It is philosophical advice, that of Greely. Go fishing. If you have secured a competence, give way to young men who are pushing forward for the same end. Retire from business; from the confinement of the counting room, the perplexities of the office, the strife of political life, the cares of state. Seek nature in her loveliest forms, in the mountain and the valley, in the forest and by the river side. There is a world of happiness to be found by those who wisely search for it, and go after it. But it will not mix with business, nor is it to be found in the marts of commerce. Given moderate wealth, good health, a contented mind, companionable friends, readable books, and the pleasures of rural life, and a man's old age may be happier than his youth.—*Cincinnatti Commercial.*

Sleep soothes and arrests the fever-pulse of the soul, and its grains are the quinine for the cold fit of hate, as well as for the hot fever of love.

☞ A kind word and pleasant voice are gifts easy to give; be liberal with them, they are worth more than money.

WE are apt to hate them who won't take our advice, and despise them who do.

STRIDING.

It is difficult at times not to feel that we are living in a land of dreams. Good old-fashioned thinkers moralize about "the even pace" of nations; but in the latter days it seems that nations stride, and that over the whole world there is one continuous rush and roar. This month of July ended the most magnificent hundred days in history. The hundred days of 1815 are memorable for the multitude of events that crowned them, although nothing remained but a Government which took no root and lasted thirty years, and the exile of man who only wanted that exile to turn the world's hatred into the world's pity. In those Hundred Days Europe was thrown back a century. Tyranny and superstition and oppression were all sustained and protected by the great name of Wellington. The tinged, expensive and dusty robes that England calls royalty, and which cover and clog and check everything like free thought and free deed, were burnished anew and wrapped tighter a round the growing limbs of a struggling people. In our Hundred Days we have completed the overthrow of the rebellion; we have reduced our armies to a mere contingent; disarmed a navy and sent ships of war back to the better duties of carrying corn and cotton; hurled a victorious army into the mines and cannons of the Western Territories, and raised money enough out of our own farms and looms to pay the extraordinary expense of the Government. Our victories of peace are even greater than the victories of war. On one side our pioneers are girdling the Rocky Mountains with railroads—on the other we stand waiting to grasp the hand of the Englishman who brings us within an hour of London. There is something uneasy in our very ambition. To the South we have a territory newly conquered—unsettled, and sadly wanting "Reconstruction"—and yet we begin to look longingly to the North, and to covet the St. Lawrence and the vast Canadian Countries, and chave at any boundary this side of the Polar Sea. In the majesty of newly asserted strength we stride toward a dazzling destiny.

Do we feel that every step brings us more important and burdensome duties? For the second time in the world's history we are called upon to rise up and control the destiny of the world. This is no vain thought. Men are but representatives of ideas—and ideas are not bounded by religion, race, or territory. Cromwell, Washington, Franklin, Mirabeau, Napoleon, Hugo, John Brown, Lincoln—step by step the idea of Resistance to Tyranny has traveled over the world—saved England, revolutionized France—destroyed Slavery in America. Those who look at these men and their times, and see what they call the ebb and flow of ideas—Cromwell followed by Charles, Mirabeau by Napoleon, Franklin by Calhoun, Hugo banished by a Bonepart, and Brown hanged by Buchannan—forget that generations are but as days—that whatever temporary ebb may come the tide always rises—that Cromwell dead was as powerful as in life—and that when John Brown's body went down to moulder in the dust, his soul still marched—on. Nor is our work done. It is merely beginning. When John Stuart Mill triumphed over palace and treasury, aided by "two hundred workmen," it was the logical result of Grant's success. Those workmen took comfort from America, and were strong and bold when they saw men of their own blood and lineage defending their flag and giving up their lives for a government with more devotion than royalty ever commanded. America has not triumphed in vain. There is not a desponding Rebublican that crouches under the Hapsburgs and Boneparte or eats hard bread away down in a dismal mine that my Lord of Westminister may carry a stick before Her Majesty and eat up thousands of broad acres in feeding oxes, hounds and deers, who does not feel stronger, and more resolute, and more anxious for the hour to strike. Men call this a selfish, sensual, mercenary age, but only in our moments of petulence and impatience. It is a grand old Nineteenth Century, full of good deeds and brave endeavors, and proudly to be remembered in song and story and over many a cup of generous wine in the good days coming.—*Exchange.*

SPARE MOMENTS.

A lean, awkward boy came one morning to the door of a principal of a celebrated school and asked to see him. The servant eyed his mean clothes, and thinking he looked more like a beggar than anything else, told him to go round to the kitchen. The boy did as he was bidden, and soon appeared at the back door.

"You want a breakfast, most likely," said the servant girl, "and I can give you that without troubling him."

"Thank you," said the boy, "I should have no objection to a bite, but I should like to see Mr. ——, if he can see me."

"Some old clothes, may be you want," remarked the servant, again eyeing the boy's patched clothes. "I guess he has none to spare, he gives away a sight," and without minding the boy's request, she went away about her work.

"Can I see Mr. ——," again asked the boy, after finishing the bread and butter.

"Well, he is in the library, if he must be disturbed, he must, but he does like to be alone some times," said the girl in a peevish tone. She seemed to think it very foolish to admit an ill-looking fellow into her master's presence. However she wiped her hands and bade him follow. Opening the library door, she said:

"Here's somebody, sir, who is dreadful anxious to see you, so I let him in."

I don't know how the boy introduced himself, or how he opened business, but I know that after talking awhile, the principal put aside the volume he was studying and took up some Greek books and began to examine the new comer. Every question which the principal asked the boy was answered readily.

"Upon my word," exclaimed the principal, "you do well," looking at the boy from head to foot over his spectacles:—"Why my boy, where did you pick up so much?"

"In my spare moments," answered the boy.

Here he was, poor, hard-working, with but few opportunities for schooling, yet almost fitted for any position by simply improving his spare moments. Truly, are not spare moments the "gold dust of time?" How precious they should be! What account can you show for them? Look and see. This boy can tell you how very much can be layed up by improving them, and there are many other boys, I am afraid, in jail, in the house of correction, in the forecastle of a whale-ship, in the tippling shop, who, if you ask them when they began their ruinous course, might answer, "in my spare moments."

"In my spare moments I gambled for marbles. In my spare moments I began to smoke and drink. It was in my spare moments that I gathered my wicked associates."

Oh, be careful how you spend your spare moments! Temptation always hunts you out in seasons like these. When you are not busy, he gets into your hearts, if he possibly can, in just such gaps. There he hides himself, planning all sorts of mischief. Take care of your "spare moments."

A PRINTER'S TOAST.—"Woman—the fairest work in creation. The edition is large, and no man should be without a copy."

THE slightest sorrow for sin is sufficient if it produce amendment; the greatest is sufficient, if it do not.

A LADY says moustaches are the things she sets her face against.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,

Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG, of Bedford co.
Gen. MOSES ROSS, of Somerset co.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.

TREASURER,

Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

DANIEL SAMS, West Providence.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

COMMISSIONER,

HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley.

POOR DIRECTORS,

JOHN S. HETRICK, 3 yr., M. Woodberry,
LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata.

AUDITOR,

JAMES ALLISON, Napier.

CORONER.

Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton.

IMMENSE DEBT OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

The People grossly humbugged for years.

Very few, if any, of the people of Bedford county, during the last few years, have been permitted to see the true financial condition of the county. It is true, the Commissioners, Auditors, Poor Directors, and Treasurers, make and publish settlements and statements, but it is not true that they have been correct. We assert that for three years these settlements have been grossly false, and the truth has been wilfully or ignorantly withheld from the people. We assert, too, that the facts which have been withheld or concealed, were in the possession of the Commissioners and their Clerk. We also assert, that within the last thirty days over seven hundred dollars were added to the debt, without one cent of value to the county, and simply because it was not desirable that the people should find out their condition until after the election in October, 1865.

We propose to give a few of the figures as shown by the settlements of the Commissioners themselves and the books of the Auditor General of the State. These are all, for the time, Democratic authorities, and we defy contradiction in any particular. We propose to omit entirely in this examination the Poor House of the county, and its affairs. It seems to be conceded that that establishment is a model of modern Democracy and a fit exponent of the men and principles who now shine as the bright lights of that patriotic organization. This question may be examined at some future time, but to prevent confusion and to avoid touching one of the sore spots of the party, we shall confine our present remarks to the other finances of the county.

In the first place we ask our readers to examine the Bedford *Gazette* of Feb. 20, 1863. They will there find the yearly settlements of the county, made under oath by her officials. You find by that settlement a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $2,537.49. You also find that the people are told there are State taxes outstanding for 1862 and previous years, to the amount of $10,273.36. No doubt the people felt very comfortable under the official assurance, made under oath, that so large a sum was due to them for the payment of arrearages to the State. They will not feel so comfortable when they realize the fact, as they certainly will, in a very short time, that this so called balance has largely disappeared, and that the debt has largely increased.

In this same settlement of 1863, the people are told that Bedford county owes

John Sill	$2,000 00
John Brice	5,000 00
	$7,000 00

And just here it is added that there are $3,000 00 in the hands of the Treasurer subject to the order of the Commissioners! Now, notwithstanding this official declaration, we assert without the fear of contradiction (and we point to the books of the Auditor General for the proof) that in the month of January, 1862, on a settlement between the State of Pennsylvania and the County of Bedford, the county fell in debt to the State the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and seventy three dollars and seventy-one cents ($9,773 71). This debt was never made known to the people of the county, so far as we know, although it was well known to the commissioners. Not only so, but the debt has been constantly increasing, and no warning given to the people. Under the law, settlement is now made every year, in January, between the State and the county, and the interest is compounded against the county. In January, 1863, the settlement between the State and the county resulted in a debt due by the county of eleven thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-nine cents ($11,733 59). The certificate of this settlement is on file in the Commissioners' office, and has been for years. Although they pretend to publish a list of the debts of the county, when and where did they ever make this known to the people?

Let us next examine the settlement of 1864. Here we again find a list of debts due by Bedford county: John Sill, $2000 00, John Brice, $5000 00. Not one word is said about the debt due the State. The State and county again settled January, 1864, and the debt had now reached eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars and fourteen cents. In this same settlement we are told that the State taxes out-standing (that is due the county now, and to be collected) are $7,374 01. This is nearly three thousand dollars less than in 1863, and yet the debt is a little more than two thousand dollars higher. In this same settlement of 1864, they tell us that there is due the county, from old collectors and other sources, $18,039 81. In January, 1863, they told us that there was due us from similar sources $12,361 16. The settlement of 1864 can be seen in the Bedford *Gazette* of Feb. 12, 1864.

Let us look now at the settlement of 1865. Here we are furnished a list of debts due by Bedford county. The name of John Brice has disappeared and John Sill $2000 00 alone remains. Here again we are told that there is in the hands of the Treasurer $2,230 52. Not one word again about the debt due the State. And yet the books of the Auditor General, the official record between the State and county, show that in Jan. 1865, this debt has reached the enormous sum of fourteen thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars and seventy-one cents $14,544 71). All this, too, a genuine bona-fide debt, every dollar of which must one day be paid by the tax payers of Bedford county, and yet the people, these very tax payers, are not permitted to know it. In the same settlement we are told that the old collectors and other parties owe the county $19,039 23, and the bounty taxes yet due the county are $3,843 82—in all $21,883 05. Some of these debts are very old, and many of them have appeared in all the old settlements. It will be but little use for the people to rely upon these claims for the payment of their debt, unless they obtain some other agents for their collection. But this is not yet all. By a law of 1864 it was provided that in case any delinquent county should not pay its debt to the State on or before the first day of August, 1865, five per cent. should be added as a penalty for the default. This law was over fifteen months old on the first of August, and the Commissioners had due notice. They even met and considered the question, and postponed or omitted action until some future time. What is the result? We have already seen that our unpublished debt to the State alone in January, 1865, was $14,544 71. The interest on that sum from January 21 to August 1, 1865, is $537 36—making $15,194 07. By failure to pay at that time, five per cent. of this sum or $755 20 have been added, so that on the first day of August, 1865, Bedford county owed the State of Peunsylvania the handsome sum of $15,859 09!! Is it not time that the tax payers should begin to know something about the true condition of the county.

It is easy to tell why it is that the existence of this debt has been carefully concealed from the people. It was in order to enable those men to continue in power who had the knowledge but had not the capacity nor the courage to meet it.

How the debt originated is not so easily explained by persons not having access to the books and papers of our county officers. There is no doubt, however, that the chief cause is to be found in the same fact. There are several ways in which some of this debt may have been made. In January, 1862, it was $9,773 91. In January, 1863, $11,733 57. In January, 1864, $11,850 14. In January, 1865, $14,544 71, and in August, 1, 1865, $15,859 07, or more than $6,000 greater than it was three years ago. Part of this debt may have arisen from the fact that the Commissioners did not levy a sufficient State tax. If so it was their fault. Part of it originated because too much indulgence was allowed to collectors. By this means the county looses largely in interest. This is the fault of the Commissioners who granted the indulgence.

Part of the debt may have originated by the appointment of incompetent, or in some cases dishonest, collectors. This is the fault of the men who make the appointments. A part of the debt is probably owing to the fact that State taxes are taken by officials for other purposes. This last theory is very strongly fortified by the figures of their own settlements. In 1863 they report State taxes outstanding at $10,274 67. In 1864, $7,374 01, and in 1865, $6,565 52. This shows at once that the fault is not with the people. They have paid in three years an amount of State taxes equal to all assessed within that time and $3,708 25 besides. This view is further strengthened by the other figures of these official settlements. In 1863 they report as due to Bedford county from old collectors and other sources $12,061 16. In 1864 they report $18,039,84, and in 1865, including old debts due for bounties, the sum of $21,983 05. These figures exhibit a degree of personal or political favoritism, or of criminal delay, neglect, mismanagement or waste truly startling to the people.

Another small matter may be gathered from these official settlements. In settling the accounts of the Treasurer in 1863 they report in his hands and due the county $2,837 49. In 1864, they report balance due county $3,816 71, and in 1865 $2,230 52. When it is recollected that at each of these dates the county was terribly in debt, and just at that particular time this interest was being compounded, it might not be strange if some persons should be surprised that so much money was in the Treasury.

There are many other suggestions fairly made by these official settlements. For the present it is enough for the people to know that they owe a debt of nearly $16,000, which must be paid, and the very existence of which has been carefully concealed from them by the officials of the county. The people will be able to make their own conclusions and to apply the proper remedies.

THERE are in Des Moines, Iowa, and vicinity about 60,000 pounds of wool, well handled and in good condition for market.

A scamp who had married about a dozen wives in various parts of the country, all living, was arrested in Cedar falls, Iowa, as he was preparing to marry another. He afterward hung himself in jail.

FORD'S theater, in Washington, in which President Lincoln was assassinated, is being converted by government into a fireproof building, to be used as a depository for the archives of the late Rebel Confederacy.

A remarkable instance of elopement and abandonment, in which distinguished persons are the prominent actors, has come to light in New York, creating a sensation in fashionable circles. One G—, a young man of good standing in society, whose parents were very wealthy, was married some 15 years since to a neice of an ex-President of the United States. For several years they lived happily together, two children being the fruits of their union. G— then became enamored of an American prima-donna, and neglected his family. After repeated warnings his father disinherited him. On the 12th inst. G— was arraigned in New-York for abandonment, his wife confronting him as complainant. The case was settled amicably by the husband agreeing to return to and live with his wife.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Convention that assembled at Harrisburg last week did its work promptly and well. Its proceedings were of the most harmonious character and have everywhere met with the approval of all loyal men. The appointment of our townsman, the Hon. John Cessna as temporary chairman of the convention, and afterward as chairman of the State Central Committee, was a deserved tribute to the Union Democrats of the State and a practical demonstration of the confidence of the convention in the wisdom, energy, and ability of Mr. Cessna. Without regard to party ties and at great personal sacrifice, Mr. Cessna has stood by the country and her interests during the last four years and has aided in no small degree in making the Old Keystone the main support of our national edifice. No better man and none possessing in a higher degree the qualities requisite in a chairman of the central committee could have been chosen. His speech, which was delivered amid thunders of applause, was characterized by his usual, able, sensible, and practical views of the great issues before us. The platform is admirable in every respect, it speaks out clearly and distinctly on the great question of protection, not only to the interests of Pennsylvania, but, of the whole country and sees in such a policy the best security for the easy and speedy payment of the public debt, and the only one consistent with our highest prosperity. On the question of reconstruction its tone is clear and unmistakable, and strikes at the root of the matter by recommending the confiscation of all rebel estates exceeding ten thousand dollars in value, knowing that the only method of destroying the power of the rebel leaders and of opening the Southern states to the immense tide of immigration and enterprise which stands ready to pour into them, consists in breaking up the great plantations into moderate sized farms whose owners shall at the same time be their cultivators.

This policy, while breaking most effectually the power of the slave aristocracy, will at the same time afford a source of immense revenue for the payment of the public debt. The sanction of the President's policy, of speedily testing the fitness, of the States lately in rebellion, to govern themselves and thereby ascertaining the earliest possible moment when the military forces can be, with safety, withdrawn, was eminently proper in order to show him that he retains the confidence of those who placed him in power, notwithstanding the efforts of flatterers and cajolers to drag him from the path of duty into the ranks of his heretofore open enemies. The country now fully accepts it as an experimental policy, by the results of which we are to be guided in both military and legislative measures according to the spirit elicited by the people themselves, so that the continuance of military rule among the Southern people will be regulated entirely by the promptness they display in adapting themselves to, and accepting the changed condition of Southern society and institutions. It is now with the people themselves to say whether they will at once enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity or remain in a state of sulky and lingering probation. The resolution in regard to our brave defenders was not left an empty compliment, but was at once put in practical operation by the prompt and unanimous nomination of a State ticket of gallant soldiers. Never was the work of a state convention more promptly, completely and satisfactorily accomplished. The nomination of the hero of Fort Steadman, Gen. Hartranft, for Auditor General, and of the gallant Col. Campbell for Surveyor General, meets the approval of every one who loves his country and desires to see her defenders rewarded. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* thus briefly notices the careers of the candidates:

"Major General John F. Hartranft is of Montgomery county, and at present a citizen of Norristown. His first business engagements were in connection with the construction of some of the improvements in that part of the State, he then acting in the capacity of a civil engineer. Later in life, young Hartranft devoted himself to the study of the law, to the practice of which profession he was admitted with great honor. After pursuing the law for some years, the war of the rebellion was precipitated, when the lawyer immediately become a soldier, and was called to the command of one of the first "Three Months' Regiments." In this connection it will be remembered that the 4th Regiment refused to go into a fight because its time had expired while the battle was in progress. *Col. Hartranft remained on the field when his regiment marched off, and was placed on Gen. Franklin's staff, who complimented him for his bravery.* The conduct which distinguished our candidate for Auditor General, thus early in the war, has characterized his career during the entire struggle. He has been engaged in all parts the of country as a soldier in defence of the Government—has fought bravely in very many battles, and has to-day a record as glorious as that of any man in the nation. His capacity for civil station is as great, too, as was his ability as a soldier. A clear-headed lawyer, a close business man, and a concientious gentleman in all his actions, no fairer or safer official could be selected to guard the interest of the people in the Auditor General's office in Pennsylvania, than John F. Hartranft.

Col. Jacob M. Campbell is a citizen of Cambria county, and entered the volunteer military service, as Colonel of the 54th Regt. P. V. The 54th was organized at Camp Curtin in July, 1861, from volunteers recruited in Dauphin, Somerset, Carbon, Montour, Northampton and Lehigh counties. Col. Campbell, early after his appearance in the field, was promoted to the command of a brigade, in which position he performed good and valiant service. Indeed, the record of Col. Campbell extends over fields where some of the hardest fought battles of the war took place. For his gallantry in the contest he has been frequently complimented by his superior officers, and for his services to his country in the hour of its peril, a grateful people will shortly exhibit their estimation of his worth by electing him to one of the most important positions in their gift.

DURING last week, the Post Office Department re-opened 30 offices in the Southern States.

NORTHERN emigrants are pouring into North Carolina by thousands.

THE Rebels in Alabama are killing the blacks by wholesale, and burning their houses and churches. The negroes are fleeing to the woods for safety.

Union State Convention.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN CESSNA.

His Appointment as Chairman of the State Central Committee.

RECOGNITION OF THE CLAIMS OF THE BRAVE TO POPULAR HONOR.

Major General Hartranft Nominated for Auditor General—Col. J. M. Campbell, Surveyor General.

HARRISBURG, August 17, 1865.

The delegates to the Union State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General assembled this morning, in the hall of the House of Representatives, and at twelve o'clock M, were called to order by Hon. Simon Cameron, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.

On motion of Jeremiah Nichols, of Philadelphia, the Hon. John Cessna was appointed temporary President of the body.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Cessna spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I return you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred in selecting me to preside over the preliminary proceedings of your Convention. I am fully aware of the fact that the position is one of difficulty, and requires the discharge of arduous duties. I earnestly solicit the co-operation of every delegate in my efforts to preserve order, promote harmony, and hasten the business of the Convention. On my own part, I pledge you that I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the position to the utmost of my ability, with impartiality and fidelity. I sincerely hope that the deliberations of this body may be harmonious, and all the results of our action entirely satisfactory to the people whom we represent. I regard the Convention just being organized as one of no ordinary interest. The position of Pennsylvania in the Union, as well as her past history, entitles, and will command for her, a potential voice in the reconstruction of our Government. At all hazards, and at every sacrifice of everything save principle, must the action of this Convention, in the end, be unanimous. The whole army of loyal voters who, in 1864, rallied around the standard of Abraham Lincoln, and proclaimed to the world that the Union should be preserved, and the rebellion suppressed at every hazard, must again be called into the field under the banner which shall be hoisted here to-day. The military power of the rebellion has been crushed. Our brave and heroic officers, soldiers, and sailors have well performed their part. Before the magnitude of their achievements the wars of former times and the battles of other nations sink into comparative insignificance. Our nation to-day occupies a prouder position before the world, and is more feared by the aristocracies of Europe than ever before. The glories as well as the toils of our surviving heroes, both officers and soldiers, the memories of the thousands slain and starved in defence of our cause, the tens of thousands of widows and orphans made such by the war, and the millions of debt willingly incurred by a loyal people to preserve the life of the nation, all demand that the fruits of the great victory of human freedom shall not be frittered away by the mistakes of politicians. Every man of us must be prepared to yield upon the alter of patriotism all his personal preferences and individual wishes for the common good. There may be, and there no doubt are, some questions about which we may reasonably and safely differ. Upon all the great vital issues of the day all truly loyal men must and will agree. During the four years of fearful and bloody war just closed, the rebellion increased and strengthened and was greatly protracted by reason of Northern sympathy. Now, that it is over, these men in the North have grown bolder and more defiant by reason of the aid and comfort which they expect to receive in turn from those lately in arms against the Government. True, the rebellion is over, the fighting has ceased, but the war is not ended. the spirit of rebellion still lives, and it is to-day active, insolent, and defiant. The great object of the rebellion was the death of the republic, the dismemberment of the nation—that object has not been abandoned. Those who undertook it failed to accomplish their purpose by force of arms. They now strive to reach the same end by means of management and appeals to the prejudices of the people at the ballot-box.

This may appear to be a harsh judgment. I would that I could believe otherwise. But the spirit that for thirty years and more has distracted our people, and distrubed the peace of the nation, in a bold attempt to make slavery the ruling power of the nation, and all other interests subservient to that—the spirit which slew our wounded, and mangled our dead on the field of battle after the battle was over—the same spirit which presided over the prisons of Andersonville, Libby, Belle Island, and elsewhere—that which organized irresponsible bands of guerillas—slew innocent women and children in railroad cars, poisoned fountains of water, and imported loathsome diseases—the same spirit which animated the hand of the assassin as it sped the fatal ball to the brain of our late merciful, magnanimous, and patriotic President, will not hesitate to seize the throat or stab the heart of the nation, and destroy, if possible, the noble old republic of our fathers, utterly regardless of the ruin and woe which may follow. Already these men in the South are organizing to send Representatives of their kind to Congress. Their friends in the North are rallying for the same purpose. Allow them to succeed in their scheme, and soon the rebel debt will be assumed, damages paid to rebels for injuries suffered by the war, and pensions granted to rebel wounded and rebel widows. Under this load it is confidently expected by them that the great old ship of state will soon go down and the nation perish. Should this fail, or whole national debt would next be repudiated and the country ruined. Shall all this be avoided? Much of a correct answer to this question may depend upon your action to-day. Every dollar of debt—municipal, State, and National—contracted for the suppression of the rebellion, must and shall be paid at all hazards. Not one cent of rebel debt, damages, or pensions shall ever be assumed or paid upon any pretext or for any reason whatever. Our present loyal and patriotic President, Andrew Johnson, has submitted to these people a policy which challenges the admiration of the world. It will stamp him through all time to come as a magnanimous, merciful, and kind-hearted ruler. In his efforts to carry it out he must and will receive our hearty and zealous co-operation and support. But should these people continue, as they have already commenced, to treat his offers of mercy with scorn and comtempt, and present to the country and the world an exhibition of folly, madness, and wickedness unparalleled, let us here proclaim to them and to our chosen ruler that we will, one and all, stand by him in seizing and holding their own territory by the military power of the country, and that the grasp of the military arm shall not be relaxed until they satisfy us, by their professions and their practices, that they are ready and willing to accept in good faith the results of the war. It was of their own seeking and of their own making. They have no right to ask the advantage of a trial unless they mean to submit to the verdict. The war has not ended until the conquered party has fairly accepted its results, and the Government has not only a perfect legal right, but it is her solemn duty to enforce those results by the military arm. Our four years war, the most gigantic in the world's history, must now be in vain. Let the late rebels accept in good faith the policy of our President, and we will gladly welcome them again as brothers into the folds of our Union. Let them reject it, and we will stand by him and Congress in compelling them to acknowledge our triumph and their defeat. Slavery is dead, and must and shall be buried. The spirit of slavery must die and be buried with it. The aristocracy of the South, which has fostered and upheld slavery, and which inaugurated the late terrible civil war, must be shorn of its power. Already it is at work stirring up opposition to the policy of the Government, and creating hostility and bitterness among the people. For two years we carried on the war without striking at the cause of the war; indeed, we rather guarded and protected it. At last, Abraham Lincoln, when his time had come, on the memorable 1st day of January, 1863, struck at slavery. The result is before us. And yet it still seems as if no lessons are sufficient to reach the authors of the rebellion. It is fast becoming manifest that no permanent peace, even with the death of slavery, can be secured until the authors and supporters of slavery are subdued. In the words of our present patriotic President, "This aristocracy is antagonistic to the principles of free democratic government, and the time has come when this rebellious element of aristocracy must be punished. The time has come when their lands must be confiscated; the aristocry must be put down, and their possessions divided among the worthier laborers of the land. This result will throw into our National Treasury many millions of dollars justly forfeited by the treason of their former owners. What loyal man can object that by means of this fund a few of the comforts, if not the luxuries of life, should be added to the tables of those widows throughout the land whose firesides have been made desolate by the war, or rather by the treason which caused it? Who will object that the bounties and pensions of our soldiers, by whom the victory was won and the nation saved, should be increased and a trifle added to the pecuniary compensation so justly due them for the sacrifices made? Who can object that by means of these funds so justly forfeited a large portion of our national debt should be extinguished, and thereby the taxes of all classes of our people diminished, and a part of the heavy load imposed upon the shoulders of our people by treason thus removed by treason itself? Having proclaimed the freedom of the slave, let us not weaken ourselves or endanger his condition by any controversy among ourselves about his present position or the extent of his privileges, but carefully and surely provide that the freedom thus proclaimed shall be firmly and irrevocably established and secured through all time to come. Let unity of action and a cheerful acquiescence in the decision of the majority mark our deliberations; let the glory, perpetuity, and success of our common country, alone, be our object, and all will be will.

A temporary organization was effected, as follows: Hon. John K. Morehead of Allegheny, and Hon. Jeremiah Nichols of Philadelphia, vice presidents; and Messrs, J. B. Gara of Erie, and Wayne McVeigh of Chester, secretaries.

The first business in order being the calling of the roll, the order was proceeded with by districts, the delegates answering to their names. In the cases of the Berks and the Lycoming, Union and Snyder delegations, the seats of the delegates were contested.

On motion of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster, the Chair was empowered to appoint a committee of five on contested seats, to whom should be referred the credentials of all parties in regard to whose seats a contest existed.

On motion, a deputation of gentlemen representing the Association of Loyal Pennsylvanians, resident in Washington City, D. C., Mr. Thomas McNamara, chairman, were admitted to seats on the floor without the privilege of participating in the proceedings.

Mr. Robert B. Carnaham, of Allegheny, moved that a committe, to consist of one from each Senatorial district, be appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention. Agreed to.

On motion, the rules of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania were adopted for the government of the Convention.

Hon. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland, offered the following resolution, which was read:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognizes the claims of the citizen soldiers of the State, on its confidence and gratitude as superior to those of all others; and in token of this, its declaration, it will nominate as a candidate for office none but those who have proven their loyalty and patriotism by services in the field, against the enemies of the Republic. [Applause.]

A member rose to a point of order, which he stated to be that the convention, not being fully organized, could not consider a resolution which should be considered by an organized body.

Mr. Stevens, of Lancaster, said that he had hoped the resolution would not have been offered until after the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, when it could be referred to that committee for action.

Mr. Todd said he desired the Convention to decide at this stage of its proceedings the policy which would control it in making its nomination.

A *viva-voce*, on proceeding to the second reading and consideration of the resolution, being taken, the Chair declared the result doubtful. A division of the vote was then taken with the following result: In favor of, thirty-four: opposed to, fifty-seven.

Mr. Vincent, of Erie, called the yeas and nays. He asked to have the names of those who refused to consider the resolution.

Mr. Stevens suggested that the unanimous consent of the convention be given to consider the resolution as being before them, for the purpose of moving its reference.

The call for the yeas and nays having been withdrawn, and the resolution being considered as upon second reading, Mr. Stevens moved to refer it to a committee to be appointed, which should consider all resolutions coming before the body.

Mr. Todd then addressed the Convention in opposition to the motion. He contended that, notwithstanding the apparent fairness of the proposition, every one who reflected for a moment must perceive that its adoption would be the death of the resolution, because the Committee on Resolutions would not make any report until after the nominations were made. Such being the case, the sense of the Convention might not be carried out. He did not believe there was an individual present who did not entertain the warmest admiration of those men who had hazarded their lives in defence of our institutions and our liberties. It was necessary to the preservation of a consistent record in this regard that gentlemen should show that their past protestations in behalf of the soldier were honest and sincere. Had it not been for the heroism of those men, there would now be no laws to uphold, and no occasion for the meeting of political conventions.

Mr. Stevens urged the necessity of a regular system of action. To anticipate by a general resolution the action of the Convention upon any question was in effect suicidal and could result only in binding the hands of the body. The gentlemen who voted for referring the resolution did not thereby vote against its substance; and, if referred, as proposed, it was highly probable that the Committee on Resolutions would make a report on the subject early in the afternoon, and certainly before the nominations were made. When the nominations came to be made, it would be seen who would vote as proposed in the resolution, but for the Convention to confine itself in advance to the selection of A or B, though less worthy than a civilian, would be to stultify itself. While disposed to go as far as the mover of the resolution in the support of our soldiers, the speaker declared he was also willing to support the worthy civilian who had furnished the means wherewith the war had been carried on.

Mr. Todd, in explanation of the motive which induced him to offer the resolution, said that he had offered it to carry out what he believed to be a debt of gratitude to his soldier.

After some further discussion, J. W. Guernsey, of Potter, moved to amend the motion to refer, so as to instruct the Committee on Resolutions to report immediately after the re-assembling of the Convention this afternoon.

The amendment was accepted as a part of the original motion.

The motion was then adopted.

Mr. Wayne McVeigh, of Chester, moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, to consist of thirteen.

An amendment increasing the number to thirty-three was agreed to, when the motion as amended was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Lancaster, it was directed that all resolutions coming before the Convention should be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

The Chair announced the following as the Committee on Permanent Organization: Messrs. Ketchum, of Luzerne; King, of Philadelphia; Montgomery, of Lycoming; Todd, of Cumberland, and Fiske of Northumberland.

The body then took a recess of two hours.

RE-ASSEMBLING OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention reassembled at four o'clock.

The Committee on Contested Seats made a report in the cases of the Berks, and the Union, Lycoming, and Snyder delegations; settling the disputes in those cases. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President, Henry Johnson, of Crawford, and a list of vice presidents and secretaries.

Mr. Johnson was escorted to the chair, and briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred.

The next business in order being the report of the Committee on Resolutions, the chairman, Mr. Wayne McVeigh, of Chester, read the following series of resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Union party of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, declare—

1st. That as representatives of the loyal people of the Commonwealth, we reverently desire to offer gratitude to Almighty God, whose favor has vouchsafed victory to the national arms and enabled us to eradicate the crime of slavery from our land, and to render treason against the Republic impossible forevermore; and next to Him our thanks are due and hereby tendered to our brave soldiers and sailors, who, by their endurance, sacrifices, and illustrious heroism, have secured to their country peace, and to the down-trodden everywhere an asylum of liberty; who have shown that war for the restoration of the Union is not a "failure," and whose banner has proven for all time the fact that this Government of the people, by the people, for the people, is as invincible in its strength as it is beneficent in its operations.

2d. *Resolved*, That revering the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the great martyr to liberty, we cannot show greater honor to his name than hy a generous support to his fellow-patriot and successor, Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, who has been called to complete a task which was left unfinished. His unbending patriotism in the past is a guarantee that in the momentous future the authority of the Government will be upheld and the rights and liberties of all the citizens of the Republic secured.

3d. *Resolved*, That the mild and generous method of reconstruction offered by the President to the people lately in rebellion, in the judgment of this Convention, has not been accepted in a spirit of honest loyalty and gratitude, but with such evidences of defiance and hostility as impel us to the conviction that they cannot be safely entrusted with the political rights which they rejected by their treason, until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war, and incorporated them in constitutional provisions, securing to all men within their borders their inalienable rights of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.

4th. *Resolved*, That, having conquered the rebellious States, they should be held in subjugation, and the treatment they are to receive, and the laws which are to govern them, should be referred to the law-making power of the nation, to which they legitimately belong.

5th. *Resolved*, That as the late rebellion was wantonly precipitated by the property holders of the South, it is but just that they should pay the expenses of the war, and Congress should declare as forfeited and vested in the Government the property of all rebels whose estates exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars; and that the proceeds of the property so confiscated should be applied to increase the pensions of those entitled thereto by the casualties of the war; to pay the damages done by the enemy to loyal citizens, and to reduce the burden of the national debt.

6th. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of Congress so to revise the revenue laws as to afford increased protection to American industry; to secure the development of industrial wealth of the people; to render labor profitable and remunerative; to build up home markets for our agriculturists; to attract capital to the mineral fields of the country, and to provide revenue for the maintenance of the public credit. And this Convention recognizes the chief enemy to a policy of protection in that European power which for four years has furnished piratical vessels of war to rebels, and thus endeavored to drive our commerce from the seas.

7th. *Resolved*, That any attempt by foreign nations to establish Monarchial Governments on this continent is evidence of a design to destroy Republican institutions. Regard for our own safety, and for the future security of the Republic, demand that no such attempt should succeed.

8th. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of Congress to secure the full Federal bounty to all honorably discharged soldiers, irrespective of date of their enlistment.

9th. *Resolved*, That we recognize in Edwin M. Stanton, the present honest and able head of the Department of war, a public servant who has deserved well of his country, and has borne himself so clear in his great office as to merit the earnest gratitude of all loyal men; aud we tender to him, and to his distinguished colleagues in the Cabinet, our thanks for their valuable services in the use of liberty and law.

10th. *Resolved* That the constant devotion of Governor Curtin to the best interests of the State and nation, during the last four years, and his indefatigable efforts, on all occasions, to pay the just debt of gratitude we owe our national defenders, not merely by words, but also by deeds, entitles him to the thanks of every loyal citizen of Pennsylvania.

11th. *Resolved*, That this Convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognize the claims of our citizen soldiers on our confidence and gratitude, and that, in the nominations for offices, especial regard should be paid to the claims of those who have faithfully served their country in the army or the navy, in the suppression of the rebellion.

12th. *Resolved*, That the leaders of the Democratic party stand arraigned before the people of Pennsylvania for constantly obstructing the efforts of the constituted authorities to maintain the life of the republic. They did this by inflaming the passions of their ignorant followers against the legally elected officers of the Federal Government, and refraining from all reproach against treason or armed traitors; by procuring a decision from the Democratic Judges of our Supreme Court denying the right of the Government to services of citizens of this State for the defence of our imperilled country; by discouraging men from volunteering into the armies of the Union, thus rendering it necessary to succumb to treason, or to pay large bounties, and so burdening every ward township, and borough in the State with debt to fill the ranks of our armies; by opposing the enlistment of negroes for our defence although this one white man less was required for every black one who could be enlisted, and this at the very moment when the battle of Gettysburg was raging on the soil of Pennsylvania, and the result of that decisive battle was uncertain; by denying to our soldiers the right to vote while fighting for the flag of our fathers, on the plea that such rights were not allowed by our Constitution, and by opposing an amendment which removed their objection and relieved our brave soldiers from this disability; by exaggerating public indebtedness, denying public credit, and teaching that the financial resources of the North were unequal to the suppression of rebellion; by a shameful opposition to the measures for extending relief to the families of Union soldiers; by a malignant effort by these means to secure the success of the rebels in the field, or such a protraction of the war as would exhaust the nation in its effort to subdue their friends by now heaping abuse upon the Government for punishing assassins and their accomplices; by demanding the release of leading traitors; by frowning down all attempts to bring to punishment the fiends who starved our soldiers; by assuring rebels that neither in person or property shall they be punished for their crimes. And if anything were wanting to complete their infamy, we have it in their determined opposition to free labor and to a tariff, which, while it would make labor profitable by protecting the workingmen of Pennsylvania from British competition, would largely increase the revenue essential to the maintenance of the public faith and credit.

Mr. Cessna called for a division of the question on the resolutions' the first division to embrace the platform, excepting the resolutions relative to the selection of soldiers as the candidates of the Convention, and referring to the appointment of members of the State Central Committee; the second division to embrace the resolution relative to the selection of soldiers as the candidates of the Convention' and the third division to be the resolution relative to the appointment of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Todd said that the platform contained resolutions for which he could not vote' among others the resolution proposing wholesale confiscation of the lands of the Southern people. He contended that if a man was guilty of crime he should be punished, and and that a man thus guilty should not escape punishment because he was not worth a certain amount of money. The proposition seemed to be not to punish men because of their complicity with treason, but because of their being worth ten thousand dollars. The policy indicated by the resolution was unjust' inasmuch as it could not be disputed that it was the poor men of the South who formed the bone and muscle of the rebellion.

The Chairman called attention to the fact that the question before the body was upon the motion of Mr. Cessna as to the form of considering the resolutions.

Mr. Todd said that he was about to propose an amendment to the original motion providing for taking up the resolutions separately.

A vote was then taken on the amendment when it was not agreed to.

The first portion of the question on the motion of Mr. Cessna was then determined affirmatively, the platform in the main being adopted.

The second portion of the question was stated to be on the resolution recognizing the claims of our citizen soldiers' and recommending that in nominations for offices special regard should be paid to the claims of those who had faithfully served their country in the army or navy.

Mr. Todd moved to amend the resolution by substituting therefor the following:

That this Convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognizes the claims of our citizen soldiers, in its confidence and gratitude, as superior to all others and that, in token of the sincerity of this' its declaration, it will nominate none as candidates for office who have not proved their loyalty and patriotism by services in the field against the enemies of the Republic.

He stated that the resolutions of the Convention were replete with expressions of admiration for the soldier; and if the Convention now, when the question was presented practically, should disregard those claims' woe be to the man who stood upon the platform of this Convention. He implored the Convention' by the record of its past history still to stand by the soldier, and not to dig the political grave of the party. He wished to put upon record his own position, and would, therefore, call the yeas nays.

Mr. Lynn Bartholomew' of Schuylkill, addressed the Convention in a forcible speech. He came to vote for the best man for the place. No man had a right to bind his fellow-men to vote for a particular class. He did not believe in erecting any class in America, either political, military, or civil, as superior to any other. To say that the life of the Union party depended upon two paltry positious, worth about $1,800 a year, was ridiculous.

The discussion was continued by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster; Hon. John, Cessna, of Bedford, and Hon. J. L. Vincent Erie. It was contended, in opposition of the amendment, that it was really a proposition to create a nobility out of a certain class, thereby degrading to that extent all other classes.

A vote was then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Todd, which resulted as follows: Yeas, 17; nays, 111.

The amendment was consequently disagreed to.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The next portion of the question was stated to be on the resolution as follows:

That the State Central Committee shall consist of four members from the city of Philadelphia, two from each of the counties of Allgheny, Dauphin and Berks, and one person from each of the remaining counties of the State to be appointed; the names to be submitted by the respective delegations to the chairman to be appointed by this Convention.

The resolution, after discussion, was postponed for the present.

On motion of Mr. Cessna, the Convention proceeded to the selection of a candidate for Auditor General, when the following nominations were made: Major General John F. Hartranft, of Montgomry; John A. Hiestand, of Lancaster; R. B. Mc Comb, of Lawrence; General Charles Albright, of Carbon; General John L. Selfridge, of Northampton.

A ballot was then taken, with the following result:

THE BALLOTING.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Hartranft, 63; Hiestand, 39; Mc Comb, 20; Albright, 3; Selfridge, 5.

Several delegates changed their votes to Hartranft, who was unanimously declared the nominee by acclamation.

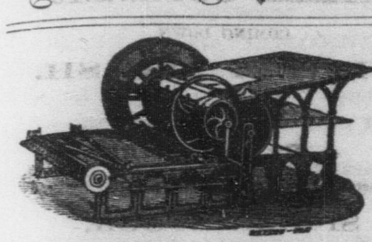
A ballot for Surveyor General resulted as follows:

Col. Jacob E. Cambell, of Cambria, 92; Gen. James Negley, of Schylkill, 27; Brice X. Blair, of Huntingdon, 2. Col. Campbell was declared nominated

Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, was appointed Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The nominees of the convention were then introduced, and returned thanks in brief addresses, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865.

☞ Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

UNION COUNTY MEETING.

THE FIRST RALLY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE BALL TO BE PUT IN MOTION.

The Union men of Bedford county, will assemble in Mass Meeting, at the Court House, in Bedford, on

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1865,

to take measures to inaugurate the campaign.

Every man who stood by the Government in its trials, and who desired the overthrow of the rebellion, is cordially invited to attend.

The principles and nominations of the Union State Convention will be submitted for your endorsement, and active measures taken to secure the success of the Union ticket in the State, and particularly in this county.

Loyal men, Soldiers, and citizens, come as one man, and let us determine to overthrow the tyranny and iniquity of Copperheadism in this county, and erect in its stead the peaceful reign of "Law and Order."

Hon. John Cessna, Hon. Wm. H. Koontz, Col. John H. Filler, and others, will address you.

J. R. DURBORROW,
M. A. POINTS, Sec. Ch'm. Co. Com.
AUGUST 18, 1865.

Union County Committee.

The members of the Union County Committee will meet at the Washington Hotel, in Bedford, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1865, at three o'clock in the afternoon. A full turn out is earnestly requested. It is believed that by united action and proper zeal, we shall, this fall, be able to rescue the county from the clutches of Copperheadism, and thus identify her with our own beloved commonwealth, who, with her sister states, has long since placed herself on the side of freedom.

The following compose the committee:

Bedford Borough, J. R. Durborrow, Chairman, M. A. Points, Secretary.
Bedford tp., Thos. Hughes.
Bloody Run bor., John A. Gump.
Broad Top, O. P. Dom.
Colerain, C. F. Hetzel.
Cumberland Valley, F. A. Growden.
Harrison, James Mullin.
Hopewell, John P. Smith.
Juniata, Jos. Dull.
Liberty, E. A. Fockler.
Londonderry, Jacob Evans.
Monroe, Jas. R. O'Neal.
Napier, Capt. G. S. Mullin.
Prov. E., Jno. W. Sams.
Prov. W., Wilson W. Sparks.
Schellsburg, John E. Colvin.
Snake Springs, Asa S. Stuckey.
Southampton, H. C. Lashley.
St. Clair, Geo. W. Vickroy.
Union, A. H. Hull.
Woodberry M., J. Mentzger.
Woodberry S., A. B. Snowberger.

☞ Quite a number of articles intended for to-day's paper have been crowded out.

☞ We call attention to an advertisement of Bridaham's executors. Sale to-morrow.

☞ We would call attention to an advertisement in to-day's paper, headed "Military Claims." We have made all the necessary arrangements to collect these claims promptly, and we would advise those having claims to present them for that purpose.

CROUSE FUND.—The annexed sums have been received since our last. By the way we would like to know what has become of the Borough subscription list?

Amount previously received	$237.00
Co. B, 187th Regt. P. V	41.00
Major D. Z. Zipe, York, Pa	5.00
Capt. S. J. Adams, " "	5.00
Edmund Trimbath, Bloody Run	1.00
	$289.00

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—We are informed, again, for the twentieth time, that the INQUIRER did not reach Pattonsvilleand New Enterprise on Friday. What good reason is there for this? Our papers are regularly mailed at the Bedford office on Thursday evening of each week. We have only failed on one occasion. And yet every week, or every other week at farthest, we are cursed by everybody that takes our paper on route No. 2569 for its non-delivery. The citizens on this route have petitioned, prayed and begged the Department, time and again, we are told, for a daily mail, but to no purpose. One half the time the mail bag is unable to contain the matter, and the bulky part of it, which is generally our papers, is left out. Had the Department changed the day of running from Friday to Saturday the evil would have been, to some extent, averted. But this is not the only difficulty of which we have to complain. Our papers mailed to Six Mile Run, which ought to reach that point in five hours after leaving this place, reach there and other points near the Broad Top Railroad, three, four and five days after publication. This is attributed to the fact that thereare only about half enough mail bags on the Railroad. If the mail arrangements were exclusively under the control of that great and powerful institution last named, we would not be surprised at it, however, we think that Uncle Sam should manifest a little better management. Again, in Londonderry township, for a distance of twenty miles, the people are compelled to forego the benefits of the postal system, and "the why and the wherefore no one understands?" If the Post Office Department cannot, or will not, remedy these evils, we hope some enterprising citizens will undertake to deliverthe mails, regularly, for what they can make out of the matter.

"THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."—Mr. Campbell, the spicy local editor of the Fulton *Republican*, takes up the article of the Bedford *Gazette* of several weeks ago in which it denies that Mengel Reed went voluntarily into the rebel army and comments thus:

"His brother Mengel (Reed) was captured at McConnellsburg, by the Rebels."—*Bedford Gazette.*

Captured! Who told you so? Mengel Reed and young Lyon came here about the time of the arrival of the rebel General Stuart. They stated the object of their visit, to our citizens, to be trout fishing, but as soon as Stuart was located—his headquarters being at the Fulton House—they sought and obtained an interview with him. At that interview they told him, in the presence of several of his Aids, and within the hearing of several prisoners, and others, that they had come hither for the purpose of enlisting in the "Confederate service." Gen. Stuart endeavored to dissuade them from entering the service. He told them that with their opinions and views, as expressed to him, they could do more good to the cause for which he fought, at home, than they could in the army; particularly as he thought from their respective appearances, they could not endure the hardships and exposure of a soldier's life. They insisted on joining him; telling him that their arrangements were perfected for so doing, and intimating that for certain reasons they could not in safety return home again anyhow. At last the General accepted them.

When the young men came here they stopped with Rev. Mr. Kepler, a gentleman not unknown to the citizens of Bedford. So open were they in their affiliation with the rebel officers and soldiers, and so openly did they avow their intention of joining the rebel army, that the purpose of their visit was palpable to all our citizens. On the evening previous to the departure of the rebels, Mr. D. Fore, one of the most prominent Democrats of our town and county, called Rev. Mr. Kepler aside and told him that the young men staying with him had come here for the avowed purpose of joining the rebel army. Mr. Kepler called Reed and Lyon and took them up to his house. In a few moments they came down to the corner opposite the Cross Keys Hotel and laid their carpet sacks, which they carried with them, down, then crossed over to Stuart's headquarters. Mr. Kepler came down shortly after, and stated, in substance, that he had accused them of coming here to join the rebels, and that they had not denied it; and that thereupon he had requested them to remove their effects from his premises, as he did not wish to be accused by the citizens of countenancing them in their disloyalty.

The next morning, Reed and Lyon, carpet bags in hand, accompanied the departing rebels on their way southward—not because they were prisoners of war, but through choice.

All the above statements can be verified by the affidavits of numbers of our citizens—both Democrat and Republican.

We, ourself, together with many other citizens, were prisoners with the rebels. We were charged with being a Union Spy, and Major Gilmor swore that he had seen us in the rebel camps of Virginia frequently, and in his usual gentlemanly style notified us that he would hang us "by GOD." Others were charged with bushwhacking. We were all released on parole. So would Reed and Lyon have been had they been prisoners. Further remark is unnecessary. The statement of Reed having been forced into the rebel service is so utterly false and groundless, that no sane man, knowing the particulars, could, for a moment, give it credence.

MORAL OBLIQUITY.—The moral reputation of our town has been sadly marred, ever since the incarceration of the Crouse murderers in the county jail, by the constant visits of parties to the jail to pay their respects to the criminals therein confined. The visits of the members of the Reed family may not be objectionable, as long as there is no probability of the prisoners attempting to escape, though they ought not to be permitted without the presence of the sheriff or his deputy. But that the jail should be kept as an open house for the holding of levees by the prisoners, and that citizens of the town should deliberately, and with parade and show, visit it for the purpose of paying their respects to and lionizing the prisoners and entertaining them with music, &c., is an insult to any moral and law abiding community, and they who thus make a parade of their contempt for the ordinary observances of civilized, moral and christian communities, exhibit an unenviable degree of moral depravity. Such conduct, on the part of those making pretensions of morality and the outward observance of christian ordinances argues a character lost to all the the better instincts of humanity and lacking the common sense to discern the eternal fitness of things. We might reasonably suppose, that, unless the criminals are wholly depraved and lost to every admonition of conscience and all fear of the laws of Aimighty God, they would, with the stain of human blood upon their hearts and hands, desire rather the spiritual advice of the minister of the Gospel, than the silly gossip of the giddy, the heartless, and the gay, that their exercises would more likely be those of penitence and prayer, than of revellings and public receptions. We hope the sheriff will embrace the first opportunity of hinting to all such (as they evidently have have not sense enough to see it themselves) that their visits to the jail are anything but creditable to either their social or moral characters.

SOLDIERS' HOME DINNER AT BRIDGEPORT.—The following highly interesting and characteristic description of the dinner at Bridgeport has been forwarded us, by our esteemed friend, the "Professor":

Some of the Union and opposition citizens of Londonderry township united to have a festival on the 12th inst., near BRIDGEPORT, in order to welcome our brave boys who have got home from the army.

We were abundantly able to get up a good dinner without any outside assistance, and were proceeding to do so, when our neighbors wished to go in with us, and we thought it hard to refuse them. So they helped us to clear off the ground and make all other necessary preparations.

We never liked to "*take to the woods*" when we see anything to be done for our country, but knowing the inclination of *some* people to be that way, as a *compromise* we chose a situation having easy access to the timber; and as some of it was covered with leaves, all hands went in to burn it over. *We* were afraid some copperheads might be concealed in the rubbish, and *our friends* were apprehensive of black snakes.

Well, on the 12th the people came from every direction, with a bountiful supply of such good things of this life, as would have made the mouth of EPICURUS water. The ladies were out to give life and grace to the occasion; venerable men were there; and among the younger men, were many bronzed and weather beaten boys in blue. All seemed to be under the influence of good will, and we had the promise of "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." The Union people conducted themselves throughout the day with the utmost decorum, as did the ladies and gentlemen of the opposite party. But "the rag, tag and bob tail" of the other party being out in full force, too, we had not a time as we otherwise would have had. To be sure, it was pleasant to see them out on so joyous and festive occasion. Some of them had, for a long time, refused to be comforted on account of the fall of the Confederacy; and others had been out stumbling about in "the dark mountains of sin and folly" ever since the draft; so we were glad to see them; but we must say their conduct in the afternoon was not such as to recommend them. Even their friends were ashamed of them. They brought little, if anything, in the edible line to the meeting; but you may be sure they did justice to the supplies better people had provided. Of course we found no fault with them for that. No doubt they were hungry, and had plenty of storage capacity, and as there was plenty to eat, we saw no reason why they should not do so. And they *did eat*, as if they thought it not only a political, but a moral and religious duty. I believe they could eat an ox, tripes and all, for dinner, pick their teeth with his horns, and then "go the whole hog," for supper. After dinner, they seemed to feel *pretty good*, as usual. One of them felt "so good" one time, a good while ago, that he is said to have declared he "didn't know whether he was in heaven, or" —where the frost don't lie long. Then they poured a jug of whiskey, with which they were provided, into themselves; but not having reserved room for the whiskey in the lower story, and their heads being empty, the spirits took possession thereof, finding soft and roomy apartments. When the whiskey got settled in their heads, they commenced abusing the people. First they insulted and struck a gray headed gentleman who had served his country faithfully in the old 6th Corps; and when they found they could not abuse *him* with impunity, they insulted another gentleman. Then they went so far as to strike *two other* Union gentlemen; but these two Union men, having the spirit of old *Adam*, and *Abraham*, *Isaac* and JACOB in them, got a little rough, and gave them a few good, old fashioned thumps, and turned them kind of *bottom upward*; when, it is supposed, a little *sense* found its way along their back bones into their heads, for after that they behaved pretty well.

I didn't see any more bad behavior of them, only one weak minded fellow tried once or twice to disturb Mr. ROLLINS in his oration. Poor devil! he might as well try to disturb the flow of the Mississippi, or of Niagara, as to try his hand on Mr. ROLLINS.

In conclusion, I may say, we had a good time of it; but I wondered at the Union men for being so easy on the copperheads. I think a white man ought to have his *rights*; I think a "nigger" ought to have *his* rights, and I think even a poor "Cop." ought to have his rights, too. I always counsel kindness and moderation; but there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. I wouldn't want a man to "wallop" a poor "Cop." for *everything*; but I look at it in this way: "If a "Cop." should hit me on one side of the head, and not strike too hard, recollect; I don't think I ought to rear up and be for a fight right off, for may be he did it accidentally; so I would turn him the other side of the head, and if he didn't strike me on that, why I would say right at once, "bully for you,"—mistake, wasn't it? But if he should strike me on *that side*, too, then I would think he did it a purpose, and if the "Cop" wasn't too confoundedly big, I would pull off my "wamus" and "jacket" an din about five minutes less than no time, mount him with the utmost alacrity, and by sundry and divers good thumps, well and duly administered, give him such an old fashioned thrashing as would make him a warning to all his friends and fellow citizens.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Louis, and Cairo on the 17th.

John W. Schmidt, Consul of Prusia, at New-York, died recently, having been stationed in that city for fifty years.

The extravagant prices charged this season by hotel keepers at the watering places are recoiling on them, and their establishments are suffering thereby.

THE eighty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Bennington was celebrated on the 16th with more than the usual enthusiasm at Bennington, Vermont.

On the 16th a derrick fell from the capitol extension in Washington, dashing out the brains of one workman and injuring another. Several ladies and a funeral procession barely escaped the crash.

MADAME Jumell Burr, widow of Aaron Burr, who recently died in New-York, appointed a country pastor, who had been very kind to her, residuary legatee of her estate, worth $800,000. She also left money for the erection of a new church for the rector.

AN engine exploded on the Atlantic & Grat Western Railroad on the 9th, throwing the engineer and fireman 75 feet in the air and 300 feet from the train, they both striking in a field not over ten or twelve feet apart.

Latest advices assure us that the Atlantic cable parted and sunk on the 2d. It was grappled for and raised three different times, but each time the grappling gear broke. The cable remained unbroken. The Great Eastern has returned to England for stronger and better grappling gear, when the work will be again resumed.

It is reported that Mrs. Adelia E. Sayers, of New-Haven, Conn., who has been in New-York for some time past, undergoing medical treatment, has been drugged and abducted by some scoundrel, who has confined her in a house of ill-fame. The case appears to be very mysterious, and is receiving the attention of the police.

THERE was discovered in New-York on the 15th, another stupendous defalcation, to an amount variously estimated at from $800,000 to $2,000,000, which occurred in the well known banking house of Ketchum, Son & Co. It is supposed that the missing money was procured by abstracting securities and by issuing fraudulent gold certificates. The alleged defaulter is E. B. Ketchum, a young man of 25, and a son of the senior partner of the house. He was last seen the day previous carrying with him an enormous amount of bank bills, and it is supposrd that he has absconded. A number of banking establishments are losers by the defalcation.

ON the 10th inst., Henry B. Jenkins, Paying-Teller of the Phenix Bank of New York, was arrested charged with having embezzled $300,000 from the bank. He is 44 years of age, and has been employed in the bank over 20 years. James H. Earl, one of Jenkin's accomplices, formerly a clerk in the bank, was also arrested. Earl admitted that he had received about $100,000 of the funds stolen by Jenkins, which he had lost in stock speculations. He was taken to the Station House, and the following morning was found dead on the floor of his cell, having committed suicide by piercing his throat with the blade of a small pen-knife. A considerable portion of Jenkin's share of the money was squandered by him on a concert saloon girl, and on these funds she and a male friend have been living in luxurious style. Gross sensuality appears to have been the primary cause of Jenkins' ruin. Since his arrest, a diamond ring, worth nearly $1,000, has been recovered from an abandoned female in Crosby-st., who confessed that he had frequently given her large sums of money.

THE military coat of the lamented Col. Dahlgren has been found in the possession of a Rebel in Norfolk with five bullet holes in it.

Two colored soldiers were executed at Brownsville, Texas, on the 29th ult., for outrages on females. An entire division of the Twenty-Fifth Corps (colored)paraded on the occasion, and the appearance,discipline and deportment of the troops formed the theme of enthusiastic commendation.

THE negro population of Washington continues to be increased by arrivals from Maryland. A census is being taken of the colored population, with a view of ameliorating the condition of the destitute, assisting the idle to employment, and establishing free schools for the colored children.

EFFECTS OF WHOLESALE CLEMENCY.—A Raleigh, N. C., telegram of August 8th states: Parties arriving here from different parts of the State say that there is a great change in the conduct of the late rebel soldiers. Their complete submission and good intentions to the Government for the first two weeks after the collapse of the rebellion, challenged the admiration of all loyal men, but since the wholesale display of clemency to the rebel leaders of wealth and influence, this treacherous and arrogant class have poisoned the minds of these soldiers against the Union, and are now organizing them for a political conflict with the Government and a war against the Union men and negroes. They are having everything their own way in designating delegates to the convention which they expect will soon be called. Unless the Government interferes and excludes their leaders from participating in this body the true Union men will have nothing to do with its deliberations, which they claim will result in a farce and ruin all who are associated with it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broway, N.Y.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., August 24.

Flour	$7.50a8.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.25	Sugar	12a25
Corn	90	Hams	20a25
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	18
Oats	40	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	15	Tallow	10
Soap	8a10	Wool	40a45
Potatoes	45	Feathers	50
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	12a15	Dried Peaches "	18

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst. by Rev. A. Essick Mr. FREDERICK BORTZ and Miss HARRIET WERTZ, both of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county.

On the 10th of August, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. JACOB WALKER and Miss MARY AMANDA CORLEY both of West End, Bedford Co., Pa.

At Bloody Run August 20th 1865, by Rev. S. A. Creveling of Hopewell, Mr. JOSIAH M. LEHMAN of Coaldale, Bedford Co., to Miss FRANCES C. WALTER of Akersville Fulton Co., Pa.

At Bloody Run, August 20th 1865, by Rev. S. A. Creveling of Hopewell, Mr. DAVID LAMISON of Yellow Creek to Miss WEALTHY A. HORTON of Coaldale, all of Bedford Co., Pa.

On the 20th inst. by Rev. J. H. McGarrah, DANIEL B. RITCHIE 1st sergt., Company "K," 55th Pa. Vol., and Miss DERINDA EDWARDS both of this county.

DIED.

At Charlesville, this County, August 15, 1865, Miss MAHALA DIEHL fell asleep sweetly in Jesus, aged 26 years, 5 months, and 12 days.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAYS.
Came to the residence of the subscribers living in St. Clair township, TWO HEIFERS, supposed to be two years old, with right ear cropped. The largest is red and white, with white forehead; the other a dark brown, with white belly and tail. The owner is requested to establish his ownership, pay charges and remove them at once.
Aug. 25:3t* J. & S. BAREFOOT.

ESTRAYS
Strayed from the subscriber about the 5th of August, the following cattle: One Black Cow, about eight years old, one Red Heifer, 2½ years old; one Brindle Bull, 2½ years old. A reward of $5 will be paid to any person who will return them to me or give information where they may be found. A. G. ALLEN,
Mt. Dallas Station, one mile above Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. Aug. 25:4t*

GLORIOUS NEWS TO THE CITIZENS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

Pictures at old Prices.

The undersigned has just received a large lot of Cases &c., &c. for pictures by which he is enabled to reduce the price, 25 PER CENT. LESS than any other place in Bedford county.

Persons desiring cheap pictures and a perfect likeness of themselves will save money by stopping at

Gettys' Photographic Gallery

opposite the Washington Hotel. Call and examine before going elsewhere. Remember that Gettys is the first man who made Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Terrotypes &c., &c., in Bedford county. Remember that Gettys is the first man who made Photographs in Bedford county. Remember the place—opposite Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

August 25, 1865—3t.

JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS, consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

MILROY CLAIMS.
MILROY CLAIMS.
MILROY CLAIMS.

Persons who hold claims against the United States for Quartermaster or Subsistence Stores furnished to General Milroy's forces, or any other forces in the service of the United States, whether quartered in Bedford or the neighboring counties during the war, will please take notice that the undersigned are now prepared to collect such claims as speedily as possible. Our friends will bring forward their vouchers at once, and we will close up this tedious business which has been a source of annoyance for the last two years. Come forward without delay.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Aug. 25. Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pa.

B. M'C. BLYMYER............GEO. BLYMYER.

NEW FIRM.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

Stove, Sheet Iron and Tin business

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best materials, and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of

Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Ten Plate Stoves,

comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The undersigned offers his

Two Valuable Farms for Sale,

situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., adjoining William Chenowith and others, about one mile from Bedford, and six miles from Mt. Dallas Station on the Southern Penn'a R. R. The road to be extended to Bedford will run within a few rods of the one end of the No. 1 farm. The improvements are: on the No. 1, a GOOD HOUSE and a large bank barn with a flowing pump of the very best water, 2 wagon sheds, with 2 corn cribs, spring house, and other out houses, 2 apple orchards, with other fruit trees, a small run passes the barn and spring house, that can be turned to water a large meadow. On this farm there are about 200 acres of good limestone land, 150 acres cleared, balance in good timber. There is also iron ore on both farms.

No. 2 farm contains about 250 acres; cleared land near 150 acres, balance in good timber. The improvements consist of a NEW FRAME HOUSE, new bank barn, young apple orchard. Also an old orchard on the one side of a limestone ridge. There is also plenty of iron ore on this farm.

The reason for selling these farms is that the owner wishes to enter into some other business.

For further particulars address

CHARLES COLFELT.
Bedford, Pa.

Reference: Hon. JOB MANN, O. E. SHANNON, Esq.
August 25, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscribers will offer for sale on the premises, in Bedford township, on

SATURDAY, THE 26th OF AUGUST,

the following described real estate, to wit:

ELEVEN LOTS OF GROUND,

containing ONE ACRE each, fronting four perches on the public road, and adjoining lands of William Chenowith, immediately opposite the Chalybiate Spring. Also, a lot of ground, fronting on the same road,

CONTAINING ABOUT FIVE ACRES,

and adjoining lands of William Chenowith, John Amos, and others, having thereon

A LOG DWELLING HOUSE.

Also a lot of ground of

ABOUT TWELVE ACRES,

adjoining lands of Hugh More, John Sproat, and others, This lot will be divided and sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Also.

A TRACT OF TIMBER LAND,

containing about sixty-five acres, adjoining lands of Philip Little, Jonas Hissong and others. This lot will also be divided into parcels to suit purchasers.

Also, one other tract of Timber land adjoining lands of Jane Crain, George Croyle and others, containing

ABOUT SEVENTY ACRES,

having thereon erected

A LOG HOUSE AND LOG STABLE,

and other necessary buildings. Also,

AN ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT.

Also, at the same time a four horse wagon, Ploughs and Harrows, Wind-Mill, Cutting-Box Horse Gears, Grind Stone, and a variety of other useful articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

For further information and diagram call upon J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., in Bedford Borough, or JOHN G. BRIDAHAM, on the premises.

JOHN G. BRIDAHAM,
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Executors of John Bridaham, dec'd
August 25, 1865.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

Posters of any size,
Circulars,
Business Cards,
Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Ball Tickets & Programmes,
Concert and Lecture Tickets,
Order Books,
Segar Labels,
Receipts,
Legal Blanks,
Photographer's Cards,
Bill Heads,
Letter Heads,
Pamphlets,
Paper Books,
etc., etc., etc., etc.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.

Notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced by the subscriber against all persons trespassing upon either my own property or upon the farm of Samuel Ickes in Napier township, now in my possession.
aug18:3t. B. W. McCREARY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the last will, &c., of H. Gephart, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.
aug18.* J. C. ROBINETT, Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of DAVID H. STUCKEY, late of Colerain township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Colerain township by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
M. L. HETRICK.
aug18 6t. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of ABRAHAM IMLER, late of Union township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH IMLER,
aug18. Administrator.

SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at private sale all the valuable Real Estate belonging to the estate of S. M. BARCLAY, dec'd, situate in and around the Borough of Bedford. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to J. J. BARCLAY, Bedford.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Adm'r of S. M. Barclay, dec'd.
Aug. 11.:4t.

7 CENTS REWARD.

Whereas DAVID FINNEGAN was regularly indented to me by the Directors of the Poor and the House of Employment of Bedford county; and whereas, the said David Finnegan, on the 4th of July last, decamped without any just cause, this notice is to caution all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall not be responsible for any debts of his contracting. The above reward will be paid, but neither thanks nor charges for bringing him back.
Aug. 11:3t ASA S. STUCKEY.

LIST OF CAUSES
put down for trial at September Term, 1865, (4th day.)

Wilson Clark	vs.	Jos. Sleighter.
Isaac Wigfield	vs	Matilda Wigfield
Matilda Wigfield	vs	Isaac Wigfield
Same.	vs	Same
Mary Ann Biesly	vs	Sam'l Williams
Loretto Smith	vs	Same
Stephen G. Wright	vs	Wm P Hazard
Jacob Dunkle	vs	Michael Ritchey
Theodore Kinton	vs	Jos & Jas Mortimore
F. D. Beegle	vs	Wentz & Feathers
Bloody Run School Dist.	vs	W. Providence S. Dis.
John W. Beeler	vs	Dr. B F Harry
Fisher & Biddle	vs	Sam'l Crisman

Aug 11. O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

FRESH GOODS.

A CONTINUED FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.

$15,000 WORTH

To be Slaughtered within the next sixty days.

SOMEBODY CAN GET CHEAP GOODS.

Summer Goods Selling off at Reduced Prices.

We have just received in addition to our former stock, a large assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
FRUIT JARS,
GROCERIES,
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
HERRING, MACKEREL, &

SALT; together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of purchasers. But,

DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

TERMS CASH.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, Aug. 11:3m.

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator and Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzger, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on

THURSDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF AUGUST,

all the following described property, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Juniata township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of John Tredwell nn the north; Alexander Shoemaker, on the north east; Ellen Showman and Daniel Metzgar, on the east; Emanuel Palmer, on the south east; Leonard May and John Kerr, on the south, and Frederick Hildebrandt, on the west; containing

104 ACRES AND 24 PERCHES,

about 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a-half Brick Dwelling House, Tenant House, Large Bank Barn, and Stable, sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out-buildings thereon erected. The above described property being a fine location for a Hotel, and being situate within two miles and a half of the line of the proposed Southern Railroad.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.
aug11:3t JOHN ALSIP, Adm'r.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerein township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Alex'r,
Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS
Drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 4th day, 1865.

Wm. Gillespie, *Foreman.*	David Fluck,
John Dell,	Andrew College,
John A Gump,	Conrad Reighard,
F M Bixler,	William Cessna,
John A Cessna,	Geo W Figard,
John C Miller,	William Foster,
Joseph Bussard, of Jno.,	Jacob C Boor,
Samuel Crissman,	James E. Mattingly,
George S. Potter,	John Diltz,
William Hancock,	Geo. Reimund,
John Boyer, Jr.,	Henry Rose,
Joseph Black,	Peter F Lehman.

PETIT JURORS drawn for same Term.

Michael Wendle,	John Neary,
John K oons,	Philip Snyder,
Jacob Eicher,	Barnet Weimer,
Henry Clapper,	George Blackburn,
Stephen Weimer,	Solomon Steel,
Wm McClellan,	Jacob Steckman,
Henry Shrader,	Jacob Corl,
Peter Reininger,	James Blackburn,
Jacob Pote,	Solomon Adams,
Chas. W Ashcom,	Jacob Carpenter,
Harrison Brison,	Simon Richey,
Jacob Ewig.	John H. Imler,
John H Barton,	Jacob S Brumbaugh,
Geo. F Steel,	John Cypher,
Archibald Blair,	Robert Taylor,
Jacob Roades,	Jas N Barkhimer,
Charles S Crisman,	Alex. Holsinger,
Francis Beard,	P G Morgart,
Jacob W Rice,	Alex Davis.

Drawn and certified at the Commissioners' Office this 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.
Aug. 11. JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Alfred Entriken, Esq., late of Liberty tp., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate.

All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement, either to the subscriber in Bedford, or to Geo. F. Steel, Esq., Liberty tp., who is also authorized to receive money due.
July 21:6t JNO. P. REED, Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the Register, to the undersigned, on the last will and testament of JOHN JACKSON DIBERT, late of West Providence township, dec'd. that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH R IMLER,
July 21:6t. Residing in Bedford t'p.

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation;

The account of John Keagy, Guardian of Barbara Stoner; minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodbury township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of John Keagy, Guardian of Susan Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodbury township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of John Keagy, Guardian of Joshua Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of David O. Hoover and Moses Detwiler, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Jacob Detwiler, late of the township of Middle Woodberry, in the county of Bedford, Pennsylvania, yeoman, deceased.

The account of Catharine Steckman, administratrix of Andrew Steckman, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of Barbara Mock, administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Frederick C. Mock, late of the township of St. Clair, in the county of Bedford, State of Pennsylvania, yeoman, deceased.

The account of Edmund S. Blackburn, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate, of Wm. N. Blackburn, deceased.

The account of John B. Replogle, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Snoberger, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of A. H. Hull, Esq., administrator of the estate of William H. Ake, late of Union township, Bedford county, deceased.

The second administration account of John W. Hull, Esq., Executor of the last will &c. of Thos. J. Blackburn, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob W. Snyder and Samuel Snyder, Executors of the last will and testament of John Snyder, late of Snake Spring township, Bedford county, deceased.

First and final account of A. King, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Mary Burns, late of Napier (now Juniata) township, dec'd.

Account of Henry J. Bruner, Executor, of the last will &c. of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

The aeministration account of Michael W. Ford, Executor of the last will and testament of David Ford, late of Broadtop township, dec'd.

The administration account of Mrs. Mary Cypher, administratrix, of the estate of Samuel Cypher, late of Broadtop township, deceased.

Account of Samuel S. Fluck, administrator of the estate of Michael Fluck, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.

The account of William S. & Josiah Elder, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, which were of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of Wilson Nycum, administrator, of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of John Nycum, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of H. P. Diehl, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Chas Pensyl, late of Colerain township, deceased.

Supplemental account of H. Nicodemus, administrator of the estate of Samuel H. Tate, Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased.

The account of H. Nicodemus, administrator of the estate of Ann Rosebrock, late of the township of Cumberland Valley, county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, dec'd.

The accounts of S. L. Russell, Guardian of Jane M., Humphrey D., Sam Houston, Eliza T., Joseph W., and Martha S. Tate, minor children of S. H. Tate, Esq., dec'd.

The administration account of Thos. P. Studebaker, Executor of the last Will &c. of Peter H. Studebaker, late of Napier township, Bedford county, deceased.

The account of Isaac Darr, administrator cum testamentum annexo of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of John Darr, late of the township of Juniata, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, yeoman, deceased.

The account of Jno. Mower, Guardian of William D. Stuart, minor son of Mrs. Margaret Stuart, dec'd.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Trustee, for the sale of the real estate of Jacob Fluke, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

The account of J. W Lingenfelter, administrator, of the estate of Samuel Barnhart, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

Supplemental account of James C. Devore, one of the Executors of the last Will &c. of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, dec'd.

The account of Morris Walker, Administrator of the estate of George Beisel, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON, Register.
Aug 7, 1865

NOTICE OF ACCOUNTS IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following accounts have been exhibited and filed in the Common Pleas and will be presented to the Court for allowance on the 4th day of September, next, at Bedford:

The account of John Cessna, Esq., Trustee of certain creditors of Henry S. King, specified in deed of appointment.

The account of John Cessna, Esq., Trustee of certain creditors of John & Thos. King as partners, and of John King & Thos. King. Said creditors being named in deed of appointment.

Aug. 11. O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas to me directed there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford on SATURDAY the 2d day of September, A. D., 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One tract of land containing one hundred acres, more or less, about thirty acres cleared and under fence with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael and John Hevner, Joseph Rennard and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Morris.

ALSO, one tract of patented land containing one hundred and fifty-eight acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and kitchen attached, and a bank barn thereon erected, and an apple orchard thereon, and other out buildings. Adjoining lands of Jacob Otto, Nathaniel Vore, Henry Albaugh and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Levi Otto.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 158 acres, more or less, about eighty acres cleared and under fence with a log house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of Michael Stroup, John Sites and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Lydick.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, August 5.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon. ALEXANDEK KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and ADAM WEAVERLING and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

First Monday of September, (*being the 4th day,*) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 7th of August, in the year of our Lord, 1865.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug. 7, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Stufft, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement. TMOMAS J. CROYLE,
July 14:6t. Administrator

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN SMITH, late of Southampton township, deceased,

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

BENJAMIN MELLOTT Adm'r.
Aug. 4.-6t.

Farm, Garden & Household.

THE SUPPLY OF FRUIT.

In a season like the present, when the apple and pear crop are so much smaller than they have been for so many years past, fruit raisers naturally ask the question, what shall we do for our usual supply of fruit for family use? The answer may be a difficult or unsatisfactory one, so far as the present season is concerned, but we may all learn something in relation to insuring a supply in the future. Those who confine themselves to a single kind will be liable to an over supply in one season and a deficiency in another. If the land owner, for example plants an apple orchard only for early, medium and late sorts, he will have all that he wants and an overplus besides when the year proves favorable; but he will be annoyed by such a deficiency as the present in unfavorable years. The true way to avoid this difficulty is to provide as many legs to one's stool as possible—or, in other words, secure as great a variety of kinds as may be practicable. We do not mean by this a very large number of varieties of each kind. Thus in one year apples may be abundant, but peaches and grapes may be entirely deficient. During another season the reverse may take place, and it is therefore desirable to plant all the kinds that are easily cultivated. Taking the circle of fruits and beginning with strawberries and the earliest cherries, to be successively followed by currants, raspberries, the earliest pears and apples, apricots, early plums, blackberries, and subsequently by the general supply of apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes, terminating in the following winter and spring, with winter pears, packed grapes and winter apples, we shall find on an average a certain per centage or rate of failure in different kinds—in some localities there will not be one failure in ten among these different fruits; while in others the deficiency may be as one to five, or one to three, as the case may be.

All we have to do therefore is to enlarge our number so as to insure a certainty of a supply from one or more. The present year, for example, has furnished us a profusion of strawberries, a good rupply of currants where the hellebore treatment has been promptly given to the current worm; raspberries and blackberries are bearing well, and so far as present appearances indicate, we shall have good crops from most varieties of the hardy grape. There must be an increased reliance on the grape, for although it may fail in some seasons, the cause of that failure is unlike that which destroys the crop on most of our fruit trees. The latter is often the result of severe winters, and very frequently it is caused by abundant rains about the time of blooming. But the grape is never winter-killed in the fruit buds, nor by the rains of spring, because the fruit is formed on the new shoots, which grow at a later time of the year.

Of all the kinds growing on *trees*, the pear is perhaps the most reliable for all seasons, in the present, however, we have the rare exception of a very small crop. The best hardy grapes scarcely ever fail; we should therefore plant them more extensively for family use. New sorts for excellence in quality have been added to our list within a few years; attention is more recently given to the production of varieties of extreme earliness; while those for long keeping through winter are not overlooked, and will yet receive more attention than now, when families come to rely upon the grape for a general winter supply. We strongly recommend a large plantiug of the vine, not so much for making money by marketing on an extensive scale, as for an abundant home consumption.

Let us compare the grape with the apple, for the amount which may be obtained from a given area of land. The most productive apples, such as the Baldwin Rhode Island Greening, have yielded in good seasons at the rate of some 400 bushels to the acre, while 100 or 200 are a more common crop. Taking 15 or 20 of the best or most popular sorts, we shall probably not be able to rely on much over 100 bushels to the acre, through the vicissitudes of different seasons —or not over three or four tons. Now, in ordinary vineyard management, four tons do not constitute an extravagant crop for such excellent sorts as the Isabella, Concord and Delaware. Some of these have yielded over six tons per acre. It may be questioned whether, on the whole, the apple orchard will yield much more than the vineyard; the latter, it is admitted, requires far more care in cultivation and pruning, and more attention also in preserving the fruit. But we are all learning that fruit should have as much care as corn, turnips and potatoes, and are becoming willing to give it.

While therefore we would not diminish the amount of land given to strawberries, currants, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, and to cherries, apples, peaches, apricots, plums, pears, &c., we especially recommend at the present time, a large attention to the best hardy grapes.—*Country Gentleman.*

PRESENT HINTS.

Weeds.—Allow no weeds to mature on your cultivated lands; eradicate all, and destroy them thoroughly, for one weed will be sufficient for the perpetuation of its kind, and will foul a greater extent of surface than can be cleansed effectually in a year. Most weeds make good articles in the compost heap, and when used for this purpose may be made to repay the cost of gathering them for manure. All vegetables are more or less valuable for this purpose.

Occupy all the Soil.—When lands have been plowed and prepared for the reception of seeds, it should be occupied—no waste land allowed. Wide margins around corn and potato fields, and large bulks may be profitably occupied with a variety of crops. The corners of the fields, and indeed many places on the premises which it costs money and labor to enclose, should never be unoccupied, but filled by the introduction of some production that may be turned to valuable account.

Grass around Fruit Trees.—Dig around, and remove the grass from the roots of fruit trees. In the cultivation of every description of trees, it is a good plan to adopt the most thorough and perfect system. Good tillage, good manuring, and judicious pruning, will generally secure success in the cultivation of any tree, fruitiferous or ornamental. Without good management, no tree can be rendered profitable.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. NORTHWARD TRAINS.

Express. P. M.	Mail. A. M.	Stations and Sidings.	Mail. P. M.	Express P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.		Arrives	Arrives
6 10	8 00	Huntingdon	12 01	6 20
6 27	8 17	M'Connellstown	11 44	5 57
6 34	8 24	Pleasant Grove.	11 37	5 50
6 48	8 38	Marklesburg	11 23	5 36
7 02	8 52	Coffee Run	11 10	5 22
7 09	8 59	Rough & Ready	11 02	5 15
7 21	9 11	Cove	10 49	5 04
7 25	9 15	Fisher's Summit	10 45	5 00
Arrives	Arrives		Leaves.	Leaves
7 40	9 30	Saxton	10 30	4 45
Leaves.	Leaves.		Arrives	Arrives
7 50	9 40		10 20	4 35
8 10	10 00	Riddlesburg	10 00	4 15
8 18	10 08	Hopewell	9 52	4 07
8 30	10 20	Piper's Run	9 40	3 55
8 45	10 35	Hamilton	9 25	3 40
8 57	10 47	Bloody Run	9 13	3 28
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.
9 00	10 50	Mount Dallas	9 10	3 25

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	Leaves		Arrives	
	10 40	Saxton	9 20	4 30
	10 55	Coalmont	9 05	4 15
	11 00	Crawford	8 55	4 05
	Arrives		Leaves.	
	11 00	Dudley	8 50	4 00
		Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.

Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.tf

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT

OAK HALL,

BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!

Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,

both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STTFFS

A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

NEW GRIST MILL AND LIMESTONE FARM,

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his new grist mill in Bedford Township, for sale, together with 132 acres limestone land.

The mill contains two pairs burrs and one pair chopping stones of a first rate quality, with all the modern improvements of mills for merchant and country work. The land is well improved and in good state of cultivation with farm house and barn, mill house, barn, &c., thereon erected. This property lies about five miles from Bedford, in the heart of the "Dutch Corner," with numerous good roads to the mill and from the mill to Bedford, and the terminus of the Bedford rail road.

The stream which supplies the mill is from springs of the neighborhood and from the mountain, which, in general, affords sufficient water power the whole year.

The mill is entirely new and is a very desirable property, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to the undersigned or to O. E. Shannon of Bedford, Pa.

The undersigned will also sell his tract of land, known as the "Feight saw-mill tract," containing 103 acres, about 75 acres cleared. This is also limestone land, with house, saw mill, stable, &c. thereon erected. It is on cove creek. The water power is regular and inexhaustable. It lies in Friend's Cove, seven miles from Bedford and six miles from the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

july28653m. JONATHAN BOWSER.

BEDFORD NURSERIES

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,651yr.

GENTLEMEN

Are informed we have just received another supply of superior

Black French Cloths

AND

CASSIMERES,

which for quality and superior finish cannot be surpassed. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

July 21.

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Slair tp., containing

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and will be good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land. There is a

Good Log House,
Double Log Barn,
Wagon Shed,
Small Frame Stable,
and a good Spring House,

With excellent water, near the house. Also, a fine

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,

of choice fruit, with a number of fine PEACH and CHERRY trees. Also,

ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND,

n the same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.

Also,

A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE,

Situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the honse, with all other necessary out-buildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to

DR. S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE,
St. Clairsville.

May 26:3m

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES

AT

MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

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AGENTS WANTED FOR

The Secret Service,
The Field,
The Dungeon,
and The Escape,

BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,
N. Y. Tribune Correspondent.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years; travelling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture; his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons, his escape, and final [illegible] journey by night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident and romance of the war than any other work yet published.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO.
N. E. corner SIXTH and MINOR Sts.,
June 23.:3m* Philadelphia.

NO BOASTING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a

FULL AND COMPLETE

ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &C.,

FOR

Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children;

to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.

He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and STICKS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call

He is prepared to

MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER

in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is not able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the *"Road to the Poor House,"* and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.

In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to

"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"

will try to

Sell as Cheap as any other Man.

☞ Repairing neatly done, and all rips sewed free of charge. The best brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

constantly on hand. Also,

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.

May 12.:3m J. H. HUTTON.

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!

Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!

The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertizing, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.

May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING

at their old establishment, and are prepared to do

Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,

&c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.

which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.

Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th at eight cents per pound, two cents per pound extra will be charged when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.

Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:

ROB'T FYAN'S Store, Bedford.
STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.
A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.

☞ Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.

June 9,:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON

BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings,
Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints,
Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys'
Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies,
Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress
Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.

TOBACCO,

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.

DRUGS,

Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64.tf. J. M. B. & SON.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HANDSOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES AND TINWARE.

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.
BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY.
IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c.
TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS,
CHURNS, MATS, RUGS, BASKETS,
BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

Putnam's Patent Clothes Wringer.

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PIPES, &C.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

J. R. BURBORROW.........................JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge.

April 28, 1865:tf

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—

HATS AND CAPS.

All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel —wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

THE SPECIFIC PILL. TWO TO SIX

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE

Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses,

however originally caused, or however aggravated in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime or Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c.* *Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most,* of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss o Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.

Professional Opinions.—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS' in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*

"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*

"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—ADOLPH BEHRE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*

Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*

"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAS.R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill

Is not a Homoepathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

☞ Price—$1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.

oct.21,'64-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home, Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

[illegible] dation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

COME AND SEE

The Largest and Best

STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S

SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE

Ladies' Misses' & Children's

fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting

BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

DRESS GOODS.

At

CRAMERS'

You will find elegant

SILKS, CLOAKING, CLOTHS

all shades,

ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
POPLINS, &c. &c.

ALL VERY CHEAP.

June 2, 1865.

CARPETING.

10 pieces all wool, Double Carpet.
12 " 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 and 8-4 Floor Oil Carpets.
6 " 4-4 Canton Matting.

All of the above goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.

June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NEW

MACKEREL,
HERRING,
and SHAD,

For Sale at Bloody Run Station.

feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich anp capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west into Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

apr. 8, 1864. O. E. SHANNON.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, an bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufacturers' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

VIZ.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled,* they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—

In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

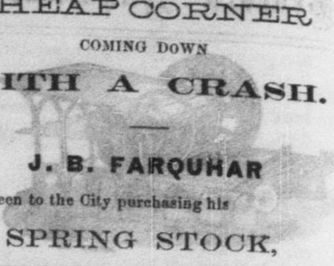
R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

STAND FROM UNDER!

CHEAP CORNER

COMING DOWN

WITH A CRASH.



J. B. FARQUHAR

Has been to the City purchasing his

SPRING STOCK,

and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell at

A REDUCTION OF FROM

25 to 50 per cent.

ON FORMER PRICES.

We ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Brown Muslin 50 cents,

AT

CHEAP CORNER.

Calico Twenty-Five Cents,

AT

CHEAP CORNER.

Delaines Thirty-Five cents,

AT

CHEAP CORNER.

GOOD MACKEREL

IN

Barrels, Half Barrels, Quarters & Kits,

AT

FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER

EAST PITT STREET.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,

JEWELERS,

303 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

(CORNER DUANE STREET.)

100,000 WATCHES,

CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &C.

WORTH $500,000.

To be Sold at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to Value.

AND NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

100	Gold Hunting Cases Watches	each	$100.00	
100	Gold Watches		60.00	
200	Ladies' Watches		35.00	
500	Silver Watches	$15.00	to	$25.00
600	Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12.00	to	15.00
1000	Chatelain and Guard Chains	5.00	to	15.00
3000	Vest and Neck Chains	5.00	to	12.00
4000	Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches	4.00	to	8.00
4000	Coral, Lava, Garnet, Brooches	3.00	to	8.00
7000	Gold, Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Drops	3.00	to	8.00
5000	Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3.00	to	8.00
6000	Oval Band Bracelets	3.00	to	8.00
2000	Chased Bracelets	5.00	to	10.00
3500	California Diamond Pins, Rings	2.50	to	8.00
2000	Gold Watch Keys	2.50	to	6.00
5000	Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs	2.00	to	8.00
3000	Gold Thimbles	4.00	to	6.00
5000	Miniature Lockets	2.00	to	7.00
3000	Miniature Lockets, Magic	4.00	to	9.00
2500	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2.00	to	8.00
3000	Fob and Ribbon Slides	2.00	to	5.00
5000	Chased Gold Rings	2.00	to	5.00
4000	Stone Set Rings	2.00	to	6.00
6500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry; jet, gold,	5.00	to	15.00
6000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry	3.00	to	10.00
8000	Gold Pens, silver case & pencil	4.00	to	8.00
4000	Gold Pens, ebony holder & case	6.00	to	10.00
6000	Gold Pens, Mounted holder	2.00	to	6.00

All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes sealed and mixed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate, you will see what article it represents and it is optfonal with you to send one dollar, and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.

By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods, of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the Certificate, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five certificates will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty five $10; and One Hundred for $15.

SECURE A CERTIFICATE!

There is no hazard or risk. There are no blanks. Every Certificate represents an article. As we sell none of the lower grades of Jewelry no person can receive less than the value of their money, and they may get an article worth five, ten, or a hundred fold!

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Every person knows what they will receive before the article is paid for. On receipt of a Certificate you see what article it represents, and it is, of course, at your option to take it, or any other article in our List of the same value.

We guarantee entire satisfaction to every purchaser, ahd if there should be any person dissatisfied with any article received from us, they may immediately return it and the amount paid will be refunded. One trial will prove to any that this sale gives purchasers greater advantages than any other ever proposed.

AGENTS.—We allow those acting as Agents Ten Cents on each Certificate ordered, provided their remittance amounts to One Dollar.

They will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and, retaining 10 cents, remit to us 15 cents for each. Address, GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
ap14 303 Broadway, New York.

BEST WHITE LEAD!

PURE LIBERTY LEAD, BEST ZINC.

Uusurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Durability, Firmness and Evenness of Surface.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD,

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—Try it and you will have no other!

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same.

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Warranted to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—Get the Best!

Manufactured at

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT and COLOR WORKS.

Orders executed promptly by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint, and Glass Dealers.

Store and Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street,
PHILADELPAIA. mar17:1y

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise tresspassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, without respect to person.

D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,
and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.
apl7:tf.

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